YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,210—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1901.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	30th Mar.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,078	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May. 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	15th April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5025	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her DEPARTURE thence some FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" Dca.BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,282 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SULTAN	2884	Pohlenz	13th April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and MOMBASSA, and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL, (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street,
Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER, to Sail about End April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel,	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO.. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TRAVELLERS TO EUROPE

WILL FIND

ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING KIT AT

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES' HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS, SOILED LINEN BAGS.

DECK CHAIRS. DECK CHAIRS.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

DRESSING CASES AND BAGS.

TOILET REQUISITES

MEDICINES AND PATENT PREPARATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?

OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE

CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RECOMMENDED TO

FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.

LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.

ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

At the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, near Carwford Market, Bombay.

Last 5 days of the Exhibition, open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, 29th, and SATURDAY 30th March and MONDAY, 1st, TUESDAY, 2nd, and WEDNESDAY 3rd, April.

Admission further REDUCED to 4 ANNAS.

Exhibitors may have their Pictures by sending to the Exhibition Rooms on 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1901.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S "AUSTRALIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th March, 1901.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH AUNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21 A. Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 4th day of April, 1901, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 12th April 1901, both days inclusive.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balancees from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower. Gent's evening Dress suits, Rs. 75, Silk Lined Dress Jackets from Rs. 40, White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8, Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8, Dress Pums. Rs. 9-12.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one gentleman in private family, 5 minutes' walk from Byculla Station, no other boarders. Apply "No. 100" care of this paper.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF GILT MOULDING FRAMES, CASES OF PANES OF GLASSES, PLATE GLASSES, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Javerbhoy Jivraj Khoja, carried on business with Nagjibhoy Motichand, under the name of Javerbhai Nagji & Co., as glass and kerosine oil merchants, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the first April, 1901, at 2.30 p. m., at the Insolvent's shop in Abdul Rehman Street, cases of panes of glasses, sheet and plate glasses, bundles of gilt moulding frames &c.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, SILVER ARTICLE, WATCHES, OLD CANVAS BAGS, &C.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1901, at 2-30 p m at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c. remained unclaimed in the dead letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, silver small articles, coats, trousers, baby dress, watches, silk handkerchiefs, pipes, used stamps, samples, cloth, fans, mel. bags, embroidered cap, &c.

Also unserviceable canvas and leather bags, belts, lanterns, burners, 1 map, scales, empty boxes, locks, inkstands, knives, cane baskets, small tank, broken treasury chest, rubber, waste, old brass and copper &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 29th, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH GINNED GOOD COTTON.

On SATURDAY 30th Inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. Menesse & Co will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Gill & Co. by order of Messrs Visram Ebrahim & Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Ebjee Oomersey—100 bales Broach ginned good Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 29th March, 1901.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS IRON BEDSTEADS, OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, TERRA-COTTA WARE, CARPETS, ETC.

This day, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following consisting of brass and iron French, Italian and English fashion bedsteads, easy chairs, wire mattresses, English Furniture such as pillars, cabinets, teapoys, handsome large size oil pictures in gilt frames, lady's umbrella and fans, Bohemian glassware, best electroplated ware, carpets, leather goods albums, majolica and terra-cotta ware, Japanese curiosities, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KALACHOWKI ROAD, NEAR CHINCHPOOGLY.

This day FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Khutree Bhugwan Virchund, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Zaloobai, daughter of Jaloojee Goamshetty the mortgager in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of January 1899, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Kalachowki Road near Chinchpogly, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and City of Bombay, and assessed under E Ward No. 8370, and Street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Mohomed Moosa, on the west by the house of Motiram Dayaram, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and the said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20 Mazagon Road, next to the Mazagon Castle, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, of which a few pieces are made by Wimbridge, Roberts and Dewjee Canjee, best electroplated ware, Treacher's glassware and crockery, English 12 stop organ by John Malcom and Co., London, ebonized grand cottage piano by Wagner in first rate order, large Musical box Symphonicon, celestina, oil paintings by Mongat, real Satsuima stands with flower pots, windproof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, lady's Swift bicycle, gent's bicycle one light built rubber-tyred cabriolette, strong waler-horse and harness &c., the property of Mrs. R. McDERMOTT.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—

1 English rubber-tyred Ralli cart by Offord and Sons, almost new.

1 Tricycle Singer Model-de-Luxe 1900 Machine, Paris Exhibition.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs marble-top table, teapoys, mirror-door almirah and wardrobe, cupboard, chests of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, Milner's safe and stand.

1 D, B: B.-L. gun, by Thomas Turner, London, in case,
1 square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

On account of the concerned, ex Trentham Hall—
P. M. & Co, 5—1 case, 1 hand spooling machine.

The Property of a gentleman consisting of Surgical Instruments, loaded cartridges, Gun, accessories, Novels by best known and popular writers &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles by the different makers
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 light victoria, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONAF-IDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Prox, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belle Vue, Maria Hill, Mazagon, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, cottage piano by Soundy, nine stops organ by Gilbert, L. Baner & Co. lady's and gent's bicycles, girls tricycle, Doctor Brougham, handsome Vis-a-Vis, office Shigram, black Waler horse, harnesses, child's pony, lady's and baba saddles, Mahogany dining table for 40 persons, large size rare shkar oilpaintings, aviary, fish acquarium, large cooking stove, pea fowls, fowl houses, big studio shed, hand and foot sewing Machines by Singer, a large collection of china rare plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of W. H. McCAUN Esq. Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, opposite Prince's Dock, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one Zanzibar parrot, one gentleman's bicycle, one cottage piano by Rose & Co., &c., the property of L. OATES, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Tomorrow SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1'30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria.
1 strong—built Ralli Cart in good order.
1 second—hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 haddsome strong dark brown waler mare, 15-3-4, 7 years, showy and very fast, a good charger.

On TUESDAY the 2nd proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road Byculla, the surplus strock in trade of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim Co consisting of household furniture plated ware glass and crockery ware horses and carriages saddlery harness &c.

The above is now view.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ormby House, Ormiston Road Appollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases' Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, rich capets, etc, etc, the property of J. NASPE. Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees in possession Messrs. BENNET & Co. Will, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd and THURSDAY the 4th proximo at 1 p.m. each day sell by public Auction at Appolo Bunder opposite Esplanade Hotel Annexe the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messers Knight Weymouth and Co consisting of a new oakwood piano violins banjos guitars, mandolines Portuguese guitars cellos violas double basses brass instruments drums autoharps zithers accordeons flutes piccolos concerttinas flageolets christy ministrel and theatrical goods, coach hunting and bycycle horns piano stools harmoniums musical boxes, and fittings for all instruments music pinneforte pieces songs sentimental comic, descriptive humorous and for various instruments show cases, counters writting tables chairs typewriter workshops materials packing tools etc, etc, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 68 Walkeshwar Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Chowkey, a large collection of very valuable and rare select plants consisting of palm, croton, begonia Fern, canna, clysenthamum, staphanoties, ipoumia, anthurium, eachalies, rose lily, goldfeen, aloca-sia, maranta, &c., &c., the property of F. G. DUMAYNE, Eqr.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

ACTION SALE OF LAND AT MALAD.

On SUNDAY, the 14th April next, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Manmohandass Jalkisondass and Choonilal Jalkissondass, under the power of sale reserved to him in the indenture of mortgage, dated 20th June, 1893, the following property:—

All those several pieces of land or batty fields, situate at Mowjay Vudwan Turf, Malad, Taluka Salsette, in the sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, and bearing the following survey numbers with their respective areas and the amount of Toka payable in respect of such lot marked opposite the same, viz.:—

Plot.	Survey No.	Acre.	Guntas.	Rs.
1	1	7	38 3-4	34
1	2	5	22 1-2	27
1	3	8	4	24-1-2
1	4	5	7 1-4	25 1-2
1	5	14	37-1-2	29
1	6	9	31 1-4	58 1-2
1	7	10	3-4	36-1-2
1	8	7	10 1-4	41
1	9	7	25 1-4	43
1	10	11	17	62
1	11	7	24-1-2	37
		95	1839	443

The said several pieces of land together are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the batty land of Madhavrao Bhasker, registered under Survey No. 12, on the west by the land of the said Madhavrao Bhasker called gavatur and the boundary of Malad, on the south by the boundary of Malad and on the north by the boundary of Akoorly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elder Road, Fort, next to the National Bank and above Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani's Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, handsome pictures, and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong E. B. Victoria by "Kindover" on C. spring, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, sets of harness, one Janzibar parrot, and books &c. the property of W. R. HAMILTON, Esqr. Barrister-at-Law.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1901.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1	„	2	4
Queen Olga extra „ „	„	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	„	2	0
Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2	„	1	12
Star	„	3	0	Extra No. 3	„	1	8
Aromatic	„	2	12	Extra popular	„	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	„	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & CO.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

As an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs 5.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION:—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on ordinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., [illegible] of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S

No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC.	15% CARBOLIC POWDER.
The STRONGEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.	A Safe, Cheap and Effective Preparation.

Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents:—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, ESQ., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, ESQ. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 8 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.,—Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Messrs CUTLER PALMER and Co. of London in my favour, and which was recently withdrawn by Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, their Attorney in India, is again in force in accordance with instructions received from the Firm's Head Office in London.

per. pro. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
CHARLES MARQUIS,
General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901. from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

ENAMELLED WARE.
SCHULTZE & CO.
HAMBURG, GERMANY.
ESTABLISHED 1893.

WORKS DEPOT—Large Stock, Prompt Delivery, Export to all parts—Goods quoted for Foreign Ports, Cables and Telegrams: "Thalelager Hamburg" A B C Code-Private Code.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY
AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR
GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagi Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, It is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists. &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Markets closed on account of Holidays.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 1-2 = plus 3-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 = ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 1-2 = ,,
Bar Silver in London	27 1-4 = —1-4
,, at New York	60 = —1-2
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 = plus 1
,, in New York	4·88 1-8 = —1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. = unchanged.
,, Short London Bills	3 7-8 p. c. = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 = ,,

Arrival.—Gulf of Trinidad.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000.

Rs. 33,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7,60,000 ,, to Bombay.
Rs. 19,40,000 ,, to Madras.
Rs. 60,70,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Minimum rate received 77 p. c.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 9,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9,30,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 77 p. c.

Total amount sold during week. Rs. 80,30,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 70,00,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 21-32 = plus 1-16. Arrivals closed quiet.

March	March-April	June-July
4 31	4·31	4·30
—3	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	23,000 bales.
Do. last year	15,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	14,000 ,,
Do. Continent	7,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-16 = —1-16
Futures month of June	7·71 = —6
Do. of September	7·30 = —6

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95·1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Llyod's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 28th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (Extra) left Maji. (Japan) for Singapore on Wednesday afternoon, 27th March.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJEE

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1106—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdool Latiff Mahomed Yoosuf and others vs Dr Goolam Sarwar and another—Smetham B and N—Part heard.
1091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebrahimjee Essoofbhai—Payne G S and M—Part heard.
1109—Little and Co—Hajee Hassam Haji Jackria vs Noorbai and others—Mulla and M
1114—Mansuklal D and J—N C Macleod vs Kika Khushal—Payne G S and M
1117—In person—Vasta Kara Sonee and others vs Dullichand Meghajee and Co
1119—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmaboo—Payne G S & M
1139—Edgelow G and W—Pragdas Sagormal vs Girdhurdas Mathuradas and others—Hiralal M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

573-99—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soonderdas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W. Part heard.
189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard. For postponment.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.
293-00—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Domingo de Souza—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard
210-00—N M Cama—Catherine de Silva vs Domingo Antonio Pereira—Sorabjee and J—Part heard
462-00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia vs Gangji Poonja—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon. Mr Justice CROWE,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

579-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Khilianjee—M D and J—Part heard.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B & N and P G S and M.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh M Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and In person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Hajee Mehdi Mabk vs Reubin David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co. For postponement
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359—00—Mathubai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
512-00—Daphtari and F—Malookchand Poonjaram and others vs Magan Tarachand—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Tooleebai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
803-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Majow and others vs Maneckji Hormusji Majoo and other—Bicknell M and M.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters, addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Allard, A
Arkins J T
Bharamjee, B D
Blow T B
Boltze Hugo
Brener M Miss
Caillat E
Cameron Mrs
Cassula N
Couch J C S
Davis E
Daly W
Dubas F C
Dumas Joseph
Dunn S S
Kpshtein Fane Miss
Fernandes K M
Fleetwood A E Miss
Fressman Noiech
Gast W
George W E
Goldberg Elle
Gray W S
Hsskayne W Miss
Hepper H M
Heptein H
Hilfgott T Miss
King, C W
Kumerling, T
Lauber, Jacob
Maneckji Framji
Manski H
Master M Miss
McLachlan J
Meer Sina Miss
Mogul M A
Nimmer Mein
North, P B
Presman N
Sauft Leon
Senel O Mrs
Soares, N
Schwartz P Miss
Yahn Motel
Turner Miss
Upton T G

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

8-30 a.m.—Service of Penitence, Hymn 466 and Address by the Rev. Father Nicholson S S J E.

HE BEST
R THE TEETH
Odol
PRICE R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water 6-53m., 8-12a. Low water 1-23m., 1-9a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Regatta.
Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.
J. N. Petit Institute, 5 p.m.
Oriental Life Assurance Company, adjourned meeting, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre: "Jehangir the Magnificent."
J. J. Petit Institute, annual and special general meeting, at the Institute Hall, 5 p.m.

MUSICAL.—Prof. Niccolo Lagattolla, L.N.R.C.M., member of the London Incorporated Society of Musicians, Opera Conductor and Musical Director, Prof. of Violin Theory Solfegee etc. (Solo Violinist and Accompanist) informs us that he has severed his connection with the Bombay Musical Union, which he started in 1898.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Patterson charged Atmaram Mahdev, a Maratha, Hindu, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1047, belonging to one Bhagirthi The complainant stated that she was a mendicant by profession, and lived at Thakoredwar. Last night she went to a temple after having locked the doors of her room. On her return, however, at midnight she found a door open and her box containing the ornaments missing from its place. She suspected the accused, who was her servant, and made a complaint to the police, who arrested him. The accused pointed out the place where he had concealed the property. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A LABOURER.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Gun Carriage Road, Lower Colaba, on the body of Vithal Govind, a Hindu labourer, aged 22, employed in a printing press. The deceased lodged with one Yesu, at Lower Colaba. For the last four or five days he had been suffering from fever, and for the last two days had been delerious, and ran after people, pulled them by their clothes and abused them. On Wednesday night, at nine o'clock, Yesu heard a splash, and went to a well near his house. He saw nothing, but raised an alarm. The police came and dragged the well, and brought the dead body out. The well has a parapet wall eight feet high. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in a well, while in a state of delerium of fever.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—On Monday last, the Hon. Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Knight, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, inspected the District Courts of Thana and expressed his entire satisfaction at the work done by the Courts. In the latter Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya read an address on behalf of the Pleader's Bar thanking the Chief Justice for his courtesy and honouring the Courts and the Pleader's Bar with his presence; as no Chief Justice had visited Thana before, Sir Lawrence Jenkins gave a brief but suitable reply to the address, and said that he was very pleased with what he saw in Thana and was glad to find that the assistance given by the Pleader's Bar to the Courts was one which any Court might be proud of. He left for Bombay in the evening by the passenger train. The District Judge, his assistant, the Subordinate Judges and the leading members of the Pleader's Bar were present at the Railway Station to see his Lordship off.

It is stated that Mr. Raghopunt Padmakar Vaidya, a resident of this place, intends to build a Public Hall (which is absolutely necessary in the town of Thana). The Hall will be called after the name of his late brother, Rao Saheb Ramchandra Padmakar Vakil. The latter has left about Rs. 15,000 for the purpose.

Azam Narhar Ganesh Mogre of Shrigaon in Kelvi, Mahim Taluka, has received the Yeshvada Bai's Prize of Bhagwatgita on the 15th instant. Mr. Keshaorao Appaji Padhye, B.A., LL. B., of the Thana Pleader's Bar is a life member of the Arya Education Society's High School, Bombay, and grants the prize by the name of his late mother to the successful student of the A. E. S. High School annually.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Damaun has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Father Agustine De Souza (of Damaun) Vicar of Thana, in place of the Rev. Father Michael T. Periera who proceeded on sick leave last week. Mr. Rambhaji Satoaji Dongre has been appointed Deputy Station Master on the G. I. P. Railway Line at Thana, vice Baboo Gopinath Sivba transferred to Lassalgaon in the North Eastern Division.

Balla Agri an old offender, who was charged with having committed theft in the godowns of Mr. Dayabhai at Bhynder in January last, was tried by the Assistant Judge of Thana, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment yesterday.

The camp of Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present in the Dhanoo Taluka.

ZAOBA'S SHRI RAM MANDIR.

The Annual Chaitra "Navratra" celebration has been observed in the Shri Zaoba's Ram Mandir on the Palav Road during the last week. yesterday being the birthday of "Shri Ram," the 7th incarnation of Vishnu, there was a celebration in the temple, where Pathare Prabhus began to muster strong, coming from the Suburbs where many of them have gone to live. The temple was beautifully decorated and the three principle "Idols" Shri Ram, Sita and Laxuman were garlanded and adorned with jewellery and gold ornaments. The Hari Kirtan commenced at 11 a.m., and when at time of the birth of Shri Ram, viz., 12 noon, all the people in the temple were given 'Galal,' red powder and flowers, which were, at the stroke of 12 noon, poured on Shri Ram. Tam-toms were beaten and crackers were fired. The people then again resumed their seats and after hearing the Hari Kirtan for 15 minutes more the Kirtan stopped and the people were given dry ginger and sugar mixed powders as the 'prasad' of the birthday. Thereafter the people began to disperse.

This being the chief temple of Shri Ram and being situate in a central position among the higher Hindu communities, it was visited by crowds of people during the day. There was to be a great fire-work display last night in connection with this celebration in the temple compound at 8 p.m. Much credit is due for all this to Rao Saheb Narayen Ragnunathji, J. P., the working Trustee of the temple.

A SECRETARY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, J.F. Vaz, aged 77, the late Secretary and Treasurer of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund again appeared to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 12,780, belonging to the Fund, preferred against him by Mr. W. Sloane, Police Inspector and a subscriber to the Fund. The case for the prosecution having closed, the magistrate framed six charges against the accused, one of falsification of accounts and five of criminal breach of trust in respect of six sums. The accused was committed to the next criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. The magistrate ordered that the accused should be released on bail in his own recognisance of Rs. 5,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	5	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	41	14	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	25	12	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	29	73
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	8	20
G Mahim and Worli	21	10	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	22
Total	127	88	238
Total plague deaths to date.	91,607	76,332	
Same date last year	123	95	322

BANDRA.

There were 6 attacks and 5 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Wednesday.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Result of Fifth Day, Thursday March 28.

1ST RACE.—H. E. Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup—For yachts of any size belonging to the R. B. Y. Club, Y. R. A. time-allowances for rating. The winning Yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance, Rs. 10. 1st Prize, Rs. 250; 2nd Prize, Rs. 100. Start at 2-30 p. m.

Course No. 4, viz, from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 14·8 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.	Time Allowances. M. S.
Forella	Cutter	36·29	Mr C T R Scovell	Allows
Nanta	Lug	30·18	Mr G T W Olver.	9 46
Sapphire	Lug	30·00	Mr E S Luard	10 9
Turquoise	Lug	29·59	Mr F Tebbs	10 59
Melody	Cutter	29 38	Mr J B K Macbeth	11 21

TIME OF ARRIVALS.

	Finish. H M S	Actual time. H M S
Forella	5 2 37	2 32 57
Nanta	5 46 44	3 6 58
Sapphire	5 24 23	2 44 14
Turquoise	5 12 34	2 31 37
Melody	5 39 45	2 58 21

Winner—Turquoise; 2nd Prize—Forella

2nd RACE.—Handicap for man-o-war and bona fide ship's open boats of any rig and size. Entrance, Rs. 3. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25 and 3rd Prize, Rs. 10. Start at 3 o'clock.

Course No. 9, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round Red Channel Buoy (W. N. W. of Butcher Id.) and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 9·6 miles.

Boat's name	Length	Entered by	H'cap Allows
R I M Dockyard Cutter	25 ft	Mr A Mitchell	
H M S Magdala's Cutter	28 ft	Mr D O Keefe	
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	25 ft	Mr E J Lake	
H M S Assaye's Cutter	25 ft	Mr H Morland	MS
H M S Magdala's Cutter	25 ft	Mr L Bridle	7
H M's Custom's Cutter	25 ft	Mr E Gray	
P & O S S Clyde's Cutter	28 ft	Mr L H Barford	
H M S Highflyer's Gig	32 ft	Comdr J Luard R N	5
H M S Highflyer's Gig	30 ft	Comdr J Luard R N	
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	27 ft		7

TIME OF ARRIVALS.

	Finish H M S	Actual time H M S
aR I M Dockyard Cutter	4 47 10	1 47 10
H M S Magdala's Cutter	5 18 43	2 11 40
bH M S Abyssinia's Cutter.	5 3 33	1 56 33
H M S Assaye's Cutter	5 15 14	2 8 14
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Did not finish	
H M S Custom's Cutter	5 23 1	2 16 1
P & O S S Clyde's Cutter	Did not finish	
H M S Highflyer's Gig	5 6 57	2 1 57
cH M S Highflyer's Gig	4 55 7	1 59 7
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter.	5 47 24	2 40 24

a Winner; b 2nd Prize and c 3rd Prize

3rd RACE.—For Yachts of 5 tons (T. M.) and under belonging to Members of any recognised Yacht Club. Time-allowances for rating under 1896 Rule, viz. L × S 6000 = R. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 75. start at 3-30 p. m.

Course No. 5 followed by No. 13, viz. from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, round Committee Vessel, round Middle Ground Buoy, round Markboat with 'R' flag at South Troopship Buoy and back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 10·7 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.	Time. Allowance. M. S.
Pixie	Sloop	2·00	Mr E R Smetham.	Allows
Hulda	Sloop	1·75	Mr C W S Coo	1 31
Meg	Lug	0·62	Mr C A Byrne	13 54

The first boat home, viz., Pixie having finished beyond the time limit the race is put off.

TIME OF ARRIVALS.

	Finish H M S	Actual time H M S
Pixie	6 15 45	2 45 45

Wind—N W moderate to very light

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. K. R. Cama, president, was in the chair.

The election of the following new members was announced:—

Life Members—Messrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dhunjeebhoy Bomanje Petit; Ordinary Members—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Bart; Messrs. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, and Lallubhai Samaldas.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

From London.—The "Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," No. 1, vol. III., 1900.

From Paris.—"Revue de L' Escole D' Anthropologie." Annee II.

From Paris.—"L' Mois Scientifique," No. 2, Annee III.

From Berlin.—"Zeitsehript der Gesellsehaft fur Erdkunde," Band 35, No. 5.

From Berlin.—"Verpandlugen der Gesellschapt fur Erdkunde," Band 28, No. 2.

From Wien.—"Mitthellungen der Anthropologischen Gesellchaft," Band 30, Hofts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

From Rome.—"Rivista Mensile di Nenropatologia e Psichiatria," No. 8.

From Montevideo.—"Anales del Museo Nacional,' Tomo II., Nos. 17 and 18.

Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadasive Jayakar then read a paper on "Hindu Purans; why they should be read and studied." Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS, ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

The Newmarket Plate—5 furlongs—Kelso 9 10; Bandsman 9 5; Seamist 9 2; Roy 8 8; Coln 7 3; and Truffle 6 12.

The Final Plate—1 mile—Daisy Belle 9 5; Shanghai 8 4; Helios, 8 1; Muswood 8 0; Miskin 7 10; Carlo 7 4; Transvaal 7 3; Dr Baliff 7 2; Rashid 7 0; Tamerlane 6 10. Top Weight not accepting weights to be raised 13 lbs.

The Flying Handicap—1-2 mile—Nada 9 7; Bandicoot 9 5; Cadet 9 4; Investment 8 5; May 7-5; Tucker 6 7.

The Dadur Plate—5 furlongs—Dispute 9 3; Grey leg 8 12, Grey Fox 8 10 Shaiboob 8 7 Rising Star 8 7; Buktawar 8 5 Farewell 8 4 Lucky Boy 8 2; Leader 7 12; Royal Prince 7 10; Boostan 7 10; Sweet William 7 9; Jupiter 7 4; Top weight no accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

The Little Handicap—7 furlongs—Turkish Flag II 9 3; Dispute 8 12; Bonaparte 8 9 Greyleg 8 7, Orphan 8 5, Shaibool 8 1; Governor 8s 0lbs Grey Fox 8 0 Anaiza 7 13. Leader 7 9; Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

The Medium Handicap—5 furlongs—Honey Suckle 9 4; Victory 9 3; Tamerlane 8 10; Grey Beard 8 6; Eminence 8 4 7 Sirfdur 8 4; Sweetlips 8 4; Capital 8 1, Sirfdur 8 4, Sweetlips 8 4; Capital 8 1; shaw 7 12; Diamond 7 8; Sar Jimal 77 Bin Curtas 7 5 Courier 7 3.

Consolation Stakes—6 furlongs—Turkish Flag II 10 12 Conqueror 10 9. Panalla 9 2 Orphan 10 0 Muktar 9 13 Anaiza 9 10 Sweet William 9 1 Muskerry 9 0 Kaiser II 8 13 Pehlwan II 8 11 Nubia 8 5.

WHEN the last mail left home, Forfarshire, Little Eva, and Good Luck were bracketted together at the top of the betting list for the Licolnshire Handicap, but there were many who doubted Forfarshire's right to a place there, and about the other two there was a good deal of uncertainty. Little Eva made great running in the Lincolnshire two years ago, when for five furlongs she was out by herself, but she then retired in favour of her stable companion, General Peace, who won with much ease. However, she has not done great things since, and her last victory was in the Cleveland Handicap at Doncaster in 1899. Both she and Mr. Joicey's Alvescot were fairly well treated in the handicap at 7st. 1 lb., and Mr. Cottrill's Lackford, with a stone more to carry had not much to grumble at.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 26th March were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th 7 feet 1 1-5 inches against 3 feet 10 4-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week in six talukas, maximum 22 cents at Dadu, minimum 3 cents at Sujaval. Estimate of outturn of staple khariff crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 7 annas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 9, of jowari 18, of bajri 17 1-2, of rice 6, and of Bombay grass 40 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Average rainfall of 15 cents during week throughout the district. Rainfall beneficial to rabi crops, which are flourishing. Reaping of oil-seed crops continues. Locusts appeared in Kakar taluka but did not damage. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

Hyderabad.—Average rainfall of 11 cents in three talukas during week. Rabi crops flourishing. Wheat slightly damaged by insects in Moro taluka. Harvesting commenced. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops normal. Cattle in good condition in eight talukas and in fair condition in four talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 20 of bajri from 14 to 20, of jowari from 14 to 25, and of wheat from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 4 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Average rainfall of 58 cents during week throughout the district. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in three talukas. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 8 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 22 seers 15 chataks, of wheat 9 seers 10 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 19 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight rain in Samaro taluka during week. Division of produce in progress in one taluka. Rabi crops green, but damaged by rats in Sangher, Mirpur, Umarkot and Samaro talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in five talukas. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops normal. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of wheat varying from 10 to 13 1-2, of rice from 13 to 20, of jowari from 19 to 22, and of bajri from 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd March 1901). —Reaping of wheat in progress. Picking of cotton commenced in Viramgam taluka. Other standing crops in fairly good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 19 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 19 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 13 seers, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 3-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Five cents of rain during week at Godhra. Reaping of rabi crops in progress, and estimate of outturn 2 to 6 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri 17 and of maize 16 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 25th March 1901).—Rain during week 3 cents at Kaira and 2 cents at A'nand. Rabi crop in irrigated lands in good condition. Harvesting of gram and tobacco in progress. Estimate of outturn of bajri 8 to 12 annas, of paddy 1 to 3 annas, of bavto 2 to 6 annas, of kodra 1 to 4 annas, and of jowari 10 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri 17 27-28, of bavto 18 1-2, of rice 10 5-14, of wheat 8 11-24, of kodra 20 1-2, and of jowari 20 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition except in the Western villages of Vagra taluka. Harvesting of rabi jowari, wheat, lang and cotton in progress. Condition of cotton crops improved by the present fall of heat and change in weather. Estimate of outturn of bajri 9 annas, of jowari 7 annas, of wheat 4 annas of cotton 6 annas, and of lang 6 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Five cents of rain at Bardoli during week. Standing crops in fair condition. Cotton picking in progress in Chorasi, Bardoli, Jalalpor and Mandvi talukas. Harvesting of late sown jowari, wheat and til completed in Olpad taluka. Harvesting of val and castor commenced in Jalalpor, Chikhli and Pardi talukas. Estimate of outturn of cotton nagli and jowari 8 to 12 annas, of bajri 10 to 11 annas, of rice 4 to 10 annas, of wheat 8 annas, of kodra 5 to 8 annas, of castor and val 4 to 12 annas, and of tur 6 to 8 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of wheat 7 seers 14 chataks, of jowari 15 seers 12 chataks, of bajri 13 seers 14 chataks of rice 1st sort 6 seers 8 chataks of rice 2nd sort 10 seers 3 chataks, and of tur-dal 6 seers per rupee. Average price of dry grass Re. 1 and of karbi Re. 1-6 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 20th and from 22nd to 25th, and 1° warm on 26th: temperature normal on 21st. Vapour in air excessive on 20th and 22nd, defective on 25th, and normal on all other days. Wind normal from 20th to 23rd and on 26th: abnormal wind northerly on 24th and 25th. Distant lightning on 22nd.

Thana.—Reaping of rabi crops and rab burning in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee, 7 at Mokhada, 7 3-4 at Shahapur, 8 1-4 at Vada, 8 3-4 at Bhiwndi, 9 at Mahim, 9 3-4 at Murbad, 10 at Dahanu and Kalyan, 10 1-4 at Thana and Umbargaon, and 11 at Bassein.

Kolaba.—Harvesting of rabi crops and spreading and burning of rab in progress. Estimated yield of rabi crops 8 to 10 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 3 cents at Ratnagiri and 12 cents at Sangameshvar. Reaping of summer crops and burning of rab in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice which has risen at Vengurla and fallen at Rajapur and Chiplun, and of nagli which has fallen at Chiplun and Guhagar. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 11 seers 50 tolas at Chiplun. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 12 seers 74 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers 65 tolas at Vengurla to 15 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in three talukas varying from 3 to 5 cents. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition, while those in unirrigated lands suffering from want of moisture. Reaping of rabi crops commenced. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimate of outturn of bajri 12 annas of jowari 9 annas, and of rice 7 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—Reaping of rabi crops continues in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Threshing of rabi crops in progress in Yeola, Kalvan and Peint talukas. Sugarcane plantation commenced in Baglan taluka. Rab burning commenced in Peint taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Sinnar and Nandgaon talukas. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 8 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 8 seers 32 tolas, of bajri 13 seers 24 tolas, and of nagli 14 seers 56 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Two cents of rain at Nagar during week. Threshing of rabi crops continues in parts of the district. Land being prepared for next season. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of food-grains and karbi at Nagar stationary.

Poona.—One cent of rain during week at Khed. Reaping of rabi crops approaching completion. Collection of rab in progress. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 8 annas in the western portion of the district and 2 to 6 annas elsewhere. Water supply scanty in Purandhar, Indapur and Sirur talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 26 lbs. 7 1-5 tolas, of jowari 18 lbs. 6 2-5 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs., and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 58 cents at Karad, 46 cents at Valva, 2 cents at Satara, 19 cents at Khanapur, 10 cents at Patan, 25 cents at Tasgaon, and 11 cents at Shirala. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Outturn of bajri 6 to 8 annas. of rice 8 to 10 annas, and of jowari 8 to 10 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Price of jowari at Satara 24 lbs 30 tolas, of bajri 24 lbs. 39 tolas, of grass 122 lbs., and of karbi 90 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 10 cents at Bagalkot, 40 cents at Sindgi, and 2 cents at Indi. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle being sold for want of fodder. Average price of jowari 12 seers 1 chatak of bajri 13 seers 3 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 5 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 12 chataks, and of karbi 151 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 1 cent at Sampgaon, 78 cents at Chandgad, 46 cents at Murgod 26 cents at Khanapur, 22 cent at Parasgad, 18 cents at Gokak, 5 cents at Athni, cents at Chikadi, and 1 cent Belgaum. Cotton picking in progress in Athni, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. Lands being prepared for next season in Chikodi, Gokak and Sangaon talukas and Changad and Murgod pethas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 3 cents at Dharwar, 48 cents at Hubli, 4 cents at Navalgund, 7 cents at Nargund, 11 cents at Kalghatgi, and 7 cents at Gadag Picking of cotton nearly completed. Supply of water deficient in parts of Naval gund and Gadag talukas, and of fodder in Hubli taluka. Price of jowari at Dharwar 25 lbs. 15 tolas per rupee, and of karbi 6 annas per 100 lbs.

Kanara.—Rain during week 1 cent at Karwar 82 cents at Bhatkal and Sirsi, 13 cents at Yellapur and 20 cents at Supra. Harvesting of sugarcane still continues except in Ankola and Honavar talukas and Mundgod petha. Reaping of hot-weather crops continues in coast talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Estimate of outturn of early rice 10 annas in Mundgod and Supa pethas and in coast talukas, 12 annas in Siddapur, 9 annas in Sirsi, and 8 annas in Yellapur and Haliyal. Price of rice at Karwar 21 and of ragi 28 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Weather growing hot. Reaping of wheat progressing. Probable outturn of crops 7 to 10 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Average price of wheat 13 seers 70 tolas, of bajri 15 seers 20 tolas, of jowari 16 seers 60 tolas, and of gram 10 seers 30 tolas per rupee.

Baroda.—Cotton picking continues. Poppy plants in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri 34 of jowari 35 of wheat 21 of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 21 lbs. per rupee.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE native journals pass criticisms on the Indian Budget in a variety of ways. The "Kaiser-I-Hind" says:...The item that attracts considerable attention is the army expenditure. Nearly 3 crores more are to be spent after the fighting organization of the country. We fail to see why such a large increased expenditure should be allotted to the army. It has been a standing complaint of the critics of Indian administration that, considering the financial circumstances of India, the country spends much more after military expenditure than it should. We would have wished that the Army expenditure would not have been estimated to be increased to such a large extent, and that the surplus which would have been effected were proposed to be utilized towards lessening the burden of the taxpayers. It is to be regretted that in spite of a comparatively prosperous year the budget does not contemplate at all about lessening the burden of the taxpayer. After the severe famine that we have passed through it would have been well if some reduction were contemplated in the taxes that weigh most heavily upon the agricultural classes and the poorer population.

THE "Gujerati" remarks:—There is nothing specially noteworthy in the Financial Statement laid before the Supreme Legislative Council this week. As usual, one comes across cautious statments alternating sanguine estimates and even highly optimistic forecasts. The final conclusions, as usual, are qualified here and there with ifs,' 'buts' and 'unlesses.' Every Finance Member makes it a point to hope for the dawn of brighter times. But with the lapse of each year these seem to be as far off as ever. The promised reductions in taxation never come. The land revenue, whether there is a fearful and unprecedented famine or not, show a tendency to increase.

THE "Indu Prakash" observes: The over-sanguineness of the Budget, which Sir Edward Law, the Finance Minister, presented at the last meeting of the Viceregal Council will not meet with the approval of the people of India who are not yet free from the grip of the calamities that have unfortunately befallen our country and which have brought heavy mortality and financial prostration to the country. Some changes in the form of accounts have been made this year with the object of simplifying the General statement of accounts; we fear, however, that they will rather cause no little confusion to the average reader who cannot now get the clear summary of all that he wants, which he used to get condensed in a page in previous years.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

THE "Gujerati" thus comments on the proceedings of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, which was held at Surat the other day: The holding of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Surat under the presidency of Mr. Giles, the head of the Educational Department in this presidency, is an interesting phenomenon in the educational history of the Mahomedan community. A similar Conference is held every year in the North-West Provinces. What its tangible results have been we have no means of judging. But it has had at least one important result and that is that Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, who had attended the proceedings of an Educational Conference at Calcutta, was inspired by what he saw to organize a like Conference at Surat. The incident is a fair indication of the direction in which it is likely to do good. What practical measure of success it will achieve time alone will show. But if the Conference is attended by influential Mahomedans, its proceedings ought to exercise an awakening influence upon the community.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S ADMONITION TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

THE "Indian Spectator" praises the moral courage of H. H. the Aga Khan for the severe admonition he gave to his followers against any fanatical outburst. The severe admonition that his Highness the Aga Khan addressed to his followers in regard to the recent fanatical outbreak in Khoja Mobolla speaks well for his moral courage. It will, no doubt, produce the desired effect, and will tend to cement the breach that has occurred in the community. His Highness, in a speech which he delivered to the Khojas last Saturday week, and which was characterised by frank out-spokenness, in no measured terms condemned the dastardly deeds of a couple of fanatics, and he was not slow to disown them as members of the community who acknowledge him as their head. The warning which his Highness gave, that he will have no religious connection with the Bombay Khojas if they ever again manifest hostility towards the members of the dissensient sect, will not fail to bring his hearers to their senses. He solemnly declared that if there were a repetition of such deplorable occurrences as that of a fortnight ago, he would not have any kind of communication with them.

THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

THE "Rast Goftar' thinks it is now the prevailing opinion that the education, as now imparted to Parsee Girls in most of the schools, is more adapted to turn them out into fine dolls than make them good wives and mothers. Our contemporary adds: The plain speaking done by Sir Jamsetjee on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Alexandra Institution, on Tuesday last, may not be without its effect on those interested in the education of Parsee girls. There was little new, it is true, in Sir Jamsetjee's observations; they were but an echo of the complaint which is now-a-days on the lips of every thoughtful and intelligent observer, who has had an opportunity of studying the social forces at work among this little, go-a-head community. But the value of the advice which they received from their titular chief would not be impaired, let us hope on account of its being a repetition; and Sir Jamsetjee may be congratulated on the courage with which he put his views on this important subject before his audience. As he pointed out the other day, the proper sphere of woman is the home, and that system of education which does not prepare a girl to fulfil satisfactorily her office as a daughter, wife and mother, deserves to be unhesitatingly condemned. It is now the prevailing opinion that the education, as now imparted to Parsee girls in most of the schools, is more adapted to turn them out into fine dolls for adorning the drawing room and the promenade than making them dutiful, devoted, loving daughters sisters, wives and mothers.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 28.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W B Merewether, Fourth Asst Political Agent Kathiawar is allowed an extension till the 21st Sept 1902 of furlough.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H L Painter B A Oxon, I C S to act as Political Agent Akalkot vice Mr A F Maconochie I C S pending further orders

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A J Poole 1st R W Regt to act pending further orders as Cant Magt Belgaum in addition to his Military duties vice Capt H deV Harvest transferred

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W S Prince 20th Madras Infy to act as Cant Magte Belgaum from the date he takes over charge of that appointment from Capt A J Poole until further orders

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati to be City Magte Ahmedabad vice Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha retiring

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Rustomji Hormusji Kotwal to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Thana Dist during the absence on leave of Mr J B D Adams or pending further orders

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P J Mead, I C S to be Personal Asst to the Collr of Ahmedabad

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C S Mackenzie to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer Working Plans Central Circle in addition to his own duties from the date of Mr O H L Napier's departure on leave until relieved by Mr R C Wroughton

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F J Varley M A Oxon I C S to be Collr in Sind

Mr R Oliver Depy Supdt Preventive Service has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai Native Assistant to the Commissioner Northern Divn is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from the date of relief.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Edalji Behramsha Hodiwala to act as Native Assistant to the Commissioner Northern Divn during the absence of Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai on leave or pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S R Arthur I C S on return to duty to act as Collector of Salt Revenue Bombay pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W P Symonds I C S to be Director of Land Records and Agriculture and Inspr Genl of Registration

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt J B Smith M B M C H B A Royal University Ireland I M S to act as Supt of Matheran and ex-officio Asst Collr in the Kolaba Dist vice Major M A T Collie M B Aber C M I M S who has been granted furlough

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden, viz:—Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu C I E; Mr Charles DeCrurcy Bagiebole; and M Hormusjee Cowasji

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. J D Gordon B Sc B D has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt of the Church of Scotland

The Rev. J D Gordon, Chaplain on probation, has been appointed Junior Chaplain St Andrews Church Bombay

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major M A T Collie M B Aber C M I M S is allowed furlough to Europe for one year

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—Second Lieut R H Heath Supernumerary List is transferred to the Active List vice Second Lieut Guy transferred to the 2nd Battn

Asst Surg Manchersha Motabhai Vakil L M and S has been appointed to act as Supt and Medical Officer in charge Sind Convict Gang

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dadabhai Ratonji Satarvala B A L C E an Apprentice Engineer. Mr Satarvala is posted to the Southern Divn

It is hereby notified that Mr F R Tebbs Chief Engr Bo B and C I R has been granted by the Agent B B and C I Ry Co combined privilege leave for three months and furlough to England for sixteen months

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR & LADY NORTHCOTE.
By Special Request.
THE BURLESQUE
"JEHANGIR
THE MAGNIFICENT"
will be reproduced
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, MARCH 29th. Overture 9 P.M.

The proceeds will be given towards providing furniture in the New Quarters of the Private Nursing Staff, St. George's Hospital.

Reserved Seats.......................Rs. 3
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
IS

A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN
POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION
Cash Rs. 176,

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI,
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &C.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain J McKay, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Quito, 2,152 tons, Captain D Baird, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 18th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 18th March, with a cargo of rice and two passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 60 cases opium, 3 cabin and 70 deck passengers.

THE s s Kronberg, 2,209 tons, Captain W Schultz, sailed yesterday, for Liverpool, &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Miss Arnott, Mr and Mrs A R Chinnappa and infant.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain Henry Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 9th Feb, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr James Taylor as a passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Moravia, 2,263 tons Captain Calabrese, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 22nd March, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Rev Joseph Gleason, Mr Alfred Haas, Mr P Fadomrecht, and Mrs Chasserian.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H M S Highflyer		Brock			Royal Navy
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Tolosa	2099	Seaborne	Hamburg	30-3	F F & Co
Khandalla	1318	Metcalfe			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Jacobs			M M & Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Onipenta	3420	Butler	Kurrachee	29-3	M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Kendall			M M & Co
Okara	3139	Snidrick			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliot	Calcutta		T M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Bennett	Calcutta, &c		P & O Co
Aphrodite	2568	McGregor			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Houstoun			M M & Co
Amra	170	Pigott			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Inchkeith	2419	Major	Chittagong	29-3	W & A G & Co
D L	Joicey	2049	Cook	Marmagoa	30-3	W & A G & Co
F	Ehrenfels	3534	Gramberg	Hamburg	12-4	Glade & Co
H&J	Southport	2305	Roberts	Antwerp	8-4	W & A G & Co
K	Clan McNiel	1591	Makepeace	Port Said	5-4	F M & Co
M	Zamania	2852	Acheson	Repairing		M M & Co
N	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshizawa	Yokohama	3-4	N Y K
P	Lowenburg	3635	Freriche	Antwerp	4-4	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Karachi	30-3	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny			P & O Co
3	Australia	2292	Tait	Marseilles	5-4	W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra	2132	Colledani	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
10	Socotra	3896	Hide	China	30-3	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	Aden	3-3	P & O Co
14	Dumra	702	Russell	Karachi	29-3	M M & Co
16	Mossoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	517	Fairweather			Shepherd & Co
Kalinadi	74	Mahomed			Do
Tolosa	2099	Seaborne	Hamburg	30-3	F F & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Australia s	Tait	Glasgow, Feb 9
	Upada s	Houstoun	Rangoon, March 18
	Quito s	Baird	Calcutta, March 18
	Moravia s	Calabrese	Kobe, March 22
	Java s	McDiarmid	Busreh, March 17

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Khandalla s	Metcalfe	Persian Gulf
	Marq Bacqueh m s	Belaffer	Trieste
	Kronberg s	Schultz	Liverpool, &c
	Istrar s	McKay	Antwerp

The steamer Upada, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—999 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers

FOR GLASGOW

Australia s—1500 cwt mussoor Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES

Australia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1023 cwt groundnuts Megjee Valubdas; 1020 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co; 3963 cwt costorseed John Fachiri

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—1000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers

Southport s—200 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co: 3800 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tolasa s—600 cwt cottonseed Megjee Vulubdas

FOR HAMBURG.

Tolasa s—110 bales cotton A S Moodeliar and Co

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton and 1000 cwt oil cake Glade and Co;

120 cwt gum Govindjee Tejpal; 19 bales cotton 1563 cwt linseed 2280 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers

Lowenburg s—220 bales cotton R lli Brothers

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 4012 cwt gingellyseed Owen and Okell; 220 bales cotton 2400 cwt oil cake Glade and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Cleopatra s—300 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton Megjee Mooljee and Co; 150 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Socatra s—100 bales cotton M M Essabhey; 125 cwt onions R M Jaffer and Co; 17 cwts starkins Abdulla Allarakhia 250 cwt onions M M H J M Chotani 404 bales turst C Ebrahim and Co 5 cases peacock feathers N Meanee and Co

Hiros ima Manre s—200 bales turst Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales turst C Ebrahim and Co

FOR KOBE

Socatra s—200 bales cotton the Mitsui B Kaishna

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th March.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.
2. Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. to-day Friday, the 29th Instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th March.

1. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. local time.
2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Nagpur, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The distribution continues to be irregular and readings are nearly uniform.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures are small except at Karachi and Bhavnagar Para, where the maximum is from 7° to 9° in excess and at Sholapur, where it is 6° in defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Ratnagiri and Colombo.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo (1·60) and very light showers at Poona, Balgaum and Sholapur.

Weather continues fine and settled in almost all districts. In Ceylon weather is favourable for rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th March 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·873
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·2
Dew Point		72·8
Relative humidity of Air		0·760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·1
General Directions of wind*		NNW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	196

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARRETT—March 13, at Chandernagore, the wife of A Garrett, C S, of a son.

O'GRADY—March 16, at Amraoti, Berar, the wife of J R O'Grady, Magistrate, Berar Commission, of a son.

DEATHS.

AUGUSTINE—March 21, at Gorakhpur, of influenza, John Augustine, aged 62 years and 3 months.

BALL—March 23, at Bangalore, Bernard William, son of the late O M S Ball, 19th Hussars and grandson of Mrs Tobin, Bangalore, aged 5 years and 2 months.

TONE
UP
or you will get "run down."
"PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR" is the right remedy at the right time, and its use keeps the system in its proper condition.
It is composed of the finest nerve Tonics known, and should be at hand in every house.
Rs. 3 per bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1901.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE members of the Supreme Legislative Council spent five hours in discussing the Financial Statement on Wednesday—each individual member contributing to the duration of the debate. The Viceroy congratulated the Council on the business-like character of its proceedings, and there does not appear to have been any intentional humour in his Excellency's observations. They referred to the Session now closed; not to that particular meeting. For the debate on the Budget was as futile as ploughing the sands. Some of the remarks made by honourable members were singularly out of place and would have been better deferred to a later period. But at the same time Government received some sound advice from non-official members on one or two points, by which it is to be hoped they will profit. Mr. Ashton warned Government that it was pursuing a mistaken policy in regard to the supply of rolling-stock to the Railways, and both he and Mr. Smeaton were advocates of railway development, neither of them however adopting the suggestion of Mr. Horace Bell as to a restriction of exports as a check on the ill-effects consequent on the extension of communications. Sir Allan Arthur urged greater effort by Government to make their balances available to the public in the busy season. He thought the profits on minting should be remitted home as made, in order not to swell the Secretary of State's drawings. He argued that it would be best to fix by legislation the means to be taken to regulate the flow of precious metals to India and said that the deficiency of railway rolling stock and meagre support given by Government to local industries and especially to engineering, also the great delay which had taken place in the institution of the long needed reduction in rates of home telegrams were weak spots in the administration. Sir Edward Law's reply cannot be consided entirely satisfactory. As regards raising money for railways he argued that there was only a certain amount of loanable capital available for investment at the low rates of interest offered by the Government of India and it was necessary to consider this point, while the need of keeping up the exchange was urgent, since no home investors would put money in India if the State exchange were not assured. As regards Provincial contracts he said that every province must be treated according to its needs and he did not see his way clearly to putting more money at the disposal of the public in the busy season, but "would do what he could," which may however be nothing. The profits of coinage are to be remitted home promptly, the inadvisability of purchases of home consols at one time being, however, taken into account. He was unable to agree with Sir Allan Arthur on the subject of the possibility of making the Currency machinery automatic by legislation and adhered to the position in this connection taken in his budget statement. The Government of India were most anxious to push on with the establishment of the Agricultural Banks, but these institutions could only succeed on the basis of lending money on commercial, as opposed to individual security.

Although other members of Council marvelled at the optimism of the Finance Minister as to the present condition and the future prosperity of the country, Sir Edward had a strong supporter in the Viceroy, who did not hesitate to say that India was beginning to tread upon a brighter and happier pathway. And then His Excellency following the example of Sir Edwin Collen grew reminiscent and reminded the Council of the twelve tasks he set himself when he took up the duties of his office. First of these was the creation and pursuit of a sound frontier policy, a problem which he claimed to have solved, but which by the way is still very far from completion, though, as the Blue-Book shows, the consideration of the subject had made very considerable progress years before Lord Curzon came to be Viceroy. He claimed to have lessened the insidious dangers of the frequent transfer of officials and the claim must be allowed. But as to the reduction of the mountain of manuscript and print which has been hampering the official machine, we fail to see that much has been effected. This week for example a blue book is issued by the King's publishers containing the whole of the correspondence in connection with the frontier province, yet it is immediately reproducedhere in a volume of 168 pages of which Lord Curzon's personal minute occupies twenty-five. Currency reform has been effected, irrigation extended. Yes, in eleven out of the twelve directions that His Excellency has striven for progress it has been effected. When speaking on the subject of the railway policy of Government we observe that Lord Curzon indirectly replied both to Mr. Bell and Mr. Digby, his views being antagonistic to those of both of these gentlemen, though they themselves are as wide apart as can be. His Excellency holds that the extension of railways is an unmixed boon to the country and that the system of storing grain in villages against famine would in absence of railways be futile. He would like to see remunerative railways set upon their own legs in the matter of financing their needs, but the matter was mixed up with the general financing of Government and there were many technical difficulties in the way. So that it is clear neither Mr. Bell nor Mr. Digby will find that their views are appreciated to any great extent by the Governor-General. To the subject of immediate prospects of material improvement His Excellency reverted in his concluding remarks when he declared that wealth was growing faster than the population even when industrial development was put aside. His statistics showed the average income per head of Agricultural population as eighteen rupess in 1880 as against twenty now, or if industrial wealth be included, an increase in twenty years of from twenty-seven to thirty rupees. Cultivation also had extended from 194 million acres in 1880 to 217 million acres now and the yield per acre on this area had substantially increased. On paper the prospect certainly looks brighter, if we take the whole country over as Sir Edward Law does in his optimistic fireworks. But when we look round in Bombay and read Mr. Bose's remarks about the Central Provinces it is difficult to believe that the tendency of the time is towards increased material prosperity.

THE DUFFERIN FUND. MORE than usual interest melancholy though it may be, attaches to the recently issued annual report of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The death of Her late Majesty Victoria has given the opportunity to urge the special claims of the Dufferin Fund for consideration in any benevolent schemes which are intended to commemorate the reign of the late Empress. The excellent work which has now been carried on for sixteen years through the agency of the Fund instituted by Lady Dufferin owed its inception directly to the keen interest which the late Sovereign took in the condition of the women of India. It was at her request that Lady Dufferin turned her attention to the subject, with the beneficent results that have followed from the organization associated with the name of the Countess. Lady Curzon, as President of the National Association, displayed a promptness equal to that of the Viceroy in putting forward at the right moment a memorial scheme in honour of the dead Queen that at the same time furthered the objects of the Fund. For some years the Central Committee had directed special effort towards the training of midwives to work in the Zenanas, a plan which had the special commendation of Queen Victoria. But the scheme was hampered for want of funds and Lady Curzon happily saw the occasion for establishing a scholarship fund for this purpose. It is satisfactory to note that a good response has been made to Her Excellency's appeal and the new fund is being well supported. In reference to the work now being done the report shows that there are thirty-seven lady doctors of the first grade, eighty assistant surgeons or second grade practitioners, and two hundred and ninety Hospital assistants or practitioners of the third grade employed in the various hospitals for women throughout India. In the principal medical schools and colleges there are ninety-two European and native ladies being trained as assistant surgeons, 112 as hospital assistants and 175 as nurses, dhais and compounders. There are twenty-eight lady students attending the Grant Medical College in Bombay and since 1883 the number of ladies studying here for medical qualifications has been no fewer than 122. The Cama Hospital, though entirely independent of the Dufferin Fund, has sent out 128 trained nurses since 1887 and at present sixteen are under training, but want of funds prevent the committee accepting many new pupils. The number of women and children treated in Zenana hospitals, wards and dispensaries by female agency throughout India during last year was 1,667,229, or an increase of 157,000 over the total of the previous year. A very large number of those patients were treated in hospitals maintained from other sources than the Dufferin Fund, but the majority of these institutions and especially the hospitals and dispensaries in Native States owe their existence to the Fund, while many of them are officered by medical women who were aided in their training by the Association. The figures, large as they are, do not include the work done by missionary societies or private practitioners, many of whom, it is pointed out, have been at sometime or other connected with the Association and some of whom have received scholarships and direct assistance at its hands. The hospital buildings, which have been constructed for or presented to the Association since its inception are valued at thirty and a half lakhs of rupees. New hospitals have been recently opened at Bangalore, Gwalior and Sursi in Bengal, while others are under construction. The finances of the Branches are in varying degrees of prosperity, but special appeals are putting some of them on better footings. The Bombay Branch has an investment of Rs. 28,000, which will be very substantially increased as the result of the special efforts made by Lady Northcote, since she took over the Provincial Presidentship. It is to be hoped that the Branch may ultimately be in the self-supporting position in which her Ladyship desires to see it placed.

THE INDIAN LEATHER INDUSTRY IN some of the home papers reference is made to a report that the War Office intends placing an order for 50,000 saddles with French manufacturers owing to the inability of British makers to supply them. If the report is true and saddlers in England are unable to supply this requirement it occurs to us that it would have been an excellent opportunity for helping the industries of India. At Cawnpore as well as in Bombay there are excellent tannery companies, whose goods have a high reputation for durability and finish and they might have been afforded an opportunity of submitting tenders. The reported expressions of loyalty which have been recently sent from India to England have drawn forth sympathetic replies, but India requires and deserves more than messages of sympathy. A few weeks ago, the War Office purchased a number of quick-firing guns from Germany, but when brought into use they proved utterly untrustworthy. Not content with this lesson, to say nothing of ignoring the outcry among English merchants, the authorities are about to test French saddles, concerning which they probably know about as much as they did of the merits of German guns. The Indian tanneries are rapidly developing, and every year the Government of India make large purchases from them, and if the goods supplied can satisfy the military authorities here, there is very good ground for suggesting that the War Office should think of Greater Britain when home manufacturers are unable to supply their demands. The Wense Tannery and the North-West Tannery, and the Bombay tanneries, have facilities which would enable them to execute with despatch any orders the War Office could entrust to them, no matter how extensive, and it is nothing but rank red tapeism that closes the eyes of the officials to the advantages offered by the Indian leather industry.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY. THERE is a marked improvement in the general health of Bombay City, and it may be confidently expected that the improvement will be more than maintained. Plague has subsided, and the deadliness of fever has lessened. In reference to the former the epidemic is developing in Parel, Mahim, and Worli districts; there were 96 deaths in Byculla, but in the vicinity of the Market, where it raged with great virulence at the commencement of the epidemic, the disease is gradually dying down. There were 12 deaths from small-pox, and although 375 persons died from diseases of the lungs the mortality due to this cause is very much less than last year. Plague in the mofussil is increasing, but the advance is due to the spread of plague in infected areas rather than to the enlargement of the latter. The disease is very erratic in Thana, a district which is always affected by the severity of the epidemic in Bombay City. The number of cases and deaths were 265 and 222 against 94 and 89 for the previous week, but for the previous seven days the returns were akin to the figures last published. Plague in Ahmedabad is becoming more firmly established, as during the week there were 40 cases and 27 deaths. It is, however, hoped that the disease will not assume epidemic form, and this hope is based on the fact that in previous years plague has not found Ahmedabad congenial to its growth. Karachi returns 113 deaths, or more than 100 per cent. more than for the previous week; there is a gradual development in Khandesh, and an increase in Surat district. In Dharwar and Baroda there is a welcome subsidence, but increased figures appear against the districts of Belgaum and the States of Cutch and Janjira.

POONA RACES. The programme of the Poona Steeplechases and Races to be held during September and October is published. The first entries close on July 30th, second August 20th, and final entries on September 20th. The stake money in some instances has been increased, and this will be a further inducement for owners to enter their animals, though Poona is a favourite gathering. This policy was most successful in regard to the Bombay races, and it is likely that the number and quality of horses entered for Poona will exceed the records of previous years. The Steeplechases have been curtailed, and as the support to these events has not been good in the past there is little or no inducement to the Stewards to hold the meeting, and a reduction is therefore not surprising.

MAJOR M. A. F. COLLIE, I. M. S., has been granted furlough to Europe for one year.

MR. F. J. BARLEY, M.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

MR. P. J. MEAD, I. C. S., has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

MR. H. L. PAINTER, B. A., (Oxon), I.C.S., acts as Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. A.F. Maconochie, I.C.S.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left Suez at 3 p. m., yesterday.

MR. R. OLIVER, Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. India, with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant, arrived at Aden at 11 p. m. on Wednesday.

MR. G. R. DUXBURY, Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona, has been granted two months' and twenty-four days' extension of leave on Medical Certificate.

MR. W. P. SYMONS, I. C. S., has been appointed Director of Land Records and Agriculture and Inspector General of Registration with effect from the 1st April next.

Mr. T. R. TEBBS, Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has been granted combined privilege leave for three months and furlough to England for sixteen months with effect from the 20th April.

REV. J. D. GORDON, B. Sc., B. D., appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of Scotland, has become Junior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church Bombay.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Sicilia, (with troops) left Suez for Calcutta (via Bombay) at day-light, yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday, the 7th April.

CAPTAIN J. W. B. MEREWETHER, Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been allowed an extension till the 21st September, 1902, of the furlough granted to him by an order of the 18th September, 1900.

MR. F. G. ANDERSON, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, will officiate as Accountant-General pending the arrival of Mr. Michael, now on leave in England.

A SPECIAL "Gazette of India" of 168 pages is published. It contains the despatches and minutes on the subject of the North-West Frontier administration from a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, dated 13th October 1897, and an extremely interesting note by Sir D. Fitzpatrick, dated the 13th January 1901. Lord Curzon's personal minute on the proposals lately published runs to 25 pages of print.

THE military contingent from home to Australia is now on its way back after a more or less triumphal journey. Indeed so attractive was Australia to the soldiers that, according to a Colombo journal, no less than 30 of them deserted at various ports. A Colonial journal has a cartoon showing a Sydney girl clasping a brawny Highlander in full regimentals to her heart, while in the back ground stands a disconsolate Colonial Volunteer. Underneath is the legend "Wot price returned kharki now?"

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 26, was 1949, giving a death-rate of 128 23 per annum per thousand as against 146·29 the corresponding period of last year, and 103·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 243 died from fevers; 886, plague; 12, small-pox; 1, measles; 4, cholera; 1, leprosy; 170, phthisis; 59 diseases of the nervous system; 205, affection of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 48 still-born; 96, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 67; Brahmin, 53; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 1222; Hindu low caste, 169; Musalman, 327; Parsee, 40; Jew 12; Native Christian, 36; Eurasian, 7; European, 2; Buddhist 1; other and unknown castes 2. The total number of births was 212 as against 214 the corresponding period of last year, and 185 the average over the past five years.

THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

IN the Reichstag on March 5, began the Debate on the Foreign Office Estimates. Both floor and galleries were crowded. Count von Bulow addressed the House as follows:—

"The hon. Deputy Dr. Schadler mentioned in his speech the Emperor's visit to England. I read to-day in the morning papers that a great speech is expected of me on this subject (laughter). I will, however, confine myself to a few short and, above all, purely practical statements. The visit of his Majesty to England was, in the first place, neither political nor ceremonial, but purely human. It was a human act, for, as Dr. Schadler has justly emphasised, the Emperor, following a noble impulse of his character, went to attend the deathbed of the now departed Queen of England, and desired to accompany her to her last resting place. As to how long the grandson might wish to remain at the deathbed of his grandmother, and whether he would desire to take part in the funeral ceremonies was a matter of sentiment which could only be determined by the feeling of the Emperor himself. That the British Royal House and the British nation received this visit with warm gratitude, and that it gave public and lively expression to this gratitude was only natural and intelligible, and was quite in the order of things. If a wish was manifested in Great Britain on this occasion, quite apart from such

PURELY HUMAN FEELINGS

to cultivate peaceful and friendly relations with Germany, there is no reason, from the political point of view, to take this in bad part (laughter). We, too, can only desire that it may be vouchsafed to Germany and Great Britain to work in peace and for peace. Of course, full and complete equality of treatment between the German and British nations is the "conditio sine qua non" of all proceeding together, and all working together of the two. I observed two months ago, and I repeat to-day, that nothing has changed in our relation to Great Britain since I declared in this place that we were ready and willing to live in peace, friendship, and unity with Great Britain on the basis of mutual consideration and absolute equality. If, therefore, the Emperor, by his presence and demeanour in England, has opened the way for the continuance of such normal good relations between Germany and Great Britain, I can only say that it is advantageous for the two countries. Without doubt, there is many a sore point between the two countries, but at the same time there are also numerous and necessary points of contact between them. Good neighbourly relations are required by both countries, and there is no political reason why we should not cultivate relations with Great Britain in as careful a manner as other Powers do. As regards the accession to the Throne of a new Sovereign in Great Britain

NO CHANGE WILL THEREBY MAKE ITSELF FELT

in the relations between Germany and Great Britain. There may, perhaps, have been people who hoped that this change would exercise an unfavourable influence on German relations with Great Britain. These expectations have, however, not been realised and that, too, is to the advantage of the relationship between the two Powers, and to the advantage of general peace. Dr. Schadler, moreover, implied, or, as I think, said "expressis verbis" that the Emperor's visit to England was in contradiction to a neutral attitude towards the South African War. I have also recently read of parallels drawn between the Emperor's visit to England and the non-reception of Mr. Kruger at Berlin (hear, hear). These parallels are not correct. For the avowed object of the projected journey of Mr. Kruger to Berlin was to compel us in an unusual manner to interfere in the South African complications, whereas his Majesty's visit to England had nothing to do with the South African War. I deny in the most emphatic manner that the Emperor has acted in any way contrary to the interests of the country by accepting and responding to attentions. As to the conferring of the Order of the Black Eagle on Lord Roberts, Dr. Schadler himself has confessed that it is solely a matter for the King of Prussia to decide whether and on whom he will confer a Prussian Order. It is a question of the Constitutional and personal prerogative of the Crown. Moreover, Lord Roberts is not a political personage, and, therefore, the distinction conferred on him had no political importance. As regards our

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

I am fully convinced that one of the foremost endeavours of our policy is to cultivate the most friendly, neighbourly relations with Russia (cries of 'Bravo, from the Right), I am firmly convinced that German and Russian interests go side by side in most matters, and that there is no point where with mutual good will prevailing German and Russian interests need to cross each other. The two Empires are separated by no antagonism which cannot be bridged over. But in this direction also we require complete equality. Germany is not more dependent on foreign countries than they are on us—(loud cheers on the Right and Left)—either economically or politically. With respect to the article published by the Russian "Commercial and Industrial Gazette," I shall, of course, make no retort to the amiable remarks about myself, partly because I adhere to the view that it is generally expedient to deal with differences of opinion between friendly Governments in a diplomatic way, and not by published polemic, and partly because I consider it to rebound to my honour when I am attaked from abroad (hear, hear, very good), because I do not regard German agriculture as a "quantite negligeable." It is the right and duty of every Government to consider carefully how far it can go in its concessions without prejudicing the interests of its own country. Because we appereciate the interests of our own country that implies no hostile feeling against our heretofore and, as I hope our future commercial friends. I hope that we shall come to an understanding in this respect, also, but here again the basis can only be complete reciprocity and the full independence of our country ('Bravo' from the Right). If we are to be expected to direct our course, in all circumstances without distinction, according to the criticism of a foreign Power, no matter which, it is not friendship that is implied but vassalage. Our foreign policy, now, as formerly is determined neither by love nor hate, neither by dynastic consideration nor tie of relationship, but solely by a calm, sober and deliberate consideration of the interests of the State. H little knows the Emperor who thinks that other motives sway him than those of a conscientious solicitude for the welfare of the Empire, and they would misjudge me sorely who should believe that I could be won over to any policy but the German National policy, which I sum up in these words:—'Good and friendly relations with all the Powers who wish to live in peace and friendship with us, but absolute maintenance of that political and economic independence to which the German nation has gained inalienable right by its struggles, its labour, and its high level of civilisation.'"

The Imperial Chancellor went on to declare that the Government must endeavour, with the loyal co-operation of the Reichstag, to reconcile the existing sharp conflict of interests as regarded commercial Treaties. Upon them depended the whole economic future. In view of the distressed state of agriculture he considered an increase in the Customs duties on wheat and rye as indispensable. To these increases, however, a limit was set by the capacity of the country's industry for production and export, as well as by regard for more favourable conditions of life for German workers (interruptions from the Social Democrats) for whose welfare the Government was as anxious (here the Chancellor turned to the Social Democrats) as they (applause on the Right and Centre, and renewed interruptions from the Left). As to the extent of the proposed Customs increases, he could make no definite statement, no decision having yet been arrived at by the Federal Council; but he emphasised the wish of the Government to regain a more acceptable basis for tariff agreements with other States. Any increased revenues that might be derived from tariff reform, and especially from food imports, would be applied to the establishment of benevolent institutions in the Empire and to the economically weaker strata of the population. The Imperial Chancellor resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Herr Ledebour said the Imperial Chancellor's speech was absolutely uninspired, and then went on to refer to the so-called Hun letters, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and other matters. Herr Basserman, National Liberal, remarked that the foundation of the dissatisfaction lay, no doubt, in the fact that it was always supposed that

GERMANY CAME OFF SECOND BEST

in her bargains with Great Britain. Count von Bulows' speech, he said had dissipated the vague impression that Germany had entered into a concrete agreement with Great Britain which was principally directed against Russia. The National Liberals, continued the speaker, trusted that the foreign policy of the country would only be guided by German interests, and would not let itself be influenced by the vagaries of public opinion. Herr Liebermann, of the Reform Party, asserted that Germany had not observed neutrality as regarded the Boers. "While the Boers," he said, "will excite the admiration of the whole world, the English will have to stand before the tribunal of the world's history. Hail and victory to the Boers! Low German kicks (" Niederdeatche Hiebe," to the English.

Dr. Hasse (National Liberal) said that Count von Bulow had evaded the question whether Germany had observed neutrality towards Great Britain. Dr. Oertel, the next speaker, began by saying, "I cannot yet understand why we did not receive Mr. Kruger." He then touched on the question of the deliveries of arms. "The Ministry for Foreign Affairs," he concluded, "does not protect German foreign interests with the necessary firmness. Our relations with Russia will be unfavourably influenced by too great intimacy with Great Britain. Our foreign policy must be directed by the Bismarckian maxim, 'We run after nobody.'

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BABINGTON'S FIGHT WITH DELAREY.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that the British losses in Babington's action with Delarey were only two killed and seven wounded.

The Boers left twenty-two dead and thirty wounded on the ground.

LONDON MARCH 28.

It is stated that De Wet with 400 followers has entered the Transvaal.

THE TIENTSIN DISPUTE.

Count Waldersee's functions as regard the Tientsin dispute ended with the withdrawal of the sentries from the disputed land. The question of the ownership of the land will be referred to competent legal authorities.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

The Foreign Governments have been officially informed that the Chinese Court forbade the signing of the Manchurian Convention, the date for the signature of which expired yesterday.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

Advices from Manila state that the Americans have captured Aguinaldo, the insurgent Chief.

THE STRIKES IN NAPLES AND MARSEILLES.

The strike at Naples has ended.

Several trades at Marseilles are resuming work. The dockers and engineers there are still holding out, but the end of the strike is believed to be near.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have left Malta, the celebrations terminating in a magnificent aquatic fete and illuminations.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

AFTER an extended career in this presidency extending over thirty years, Mr. William Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, retires on pension early next week. A genial good nature and obliging disposition enabled Mr. Webb, while filling the office of secretary of the Byculla Club for a pretty long period, to win the esteem and kind regard of a host of friends; and knowing as they do that as he has just passed the fifty-fifth year of his age, they hope he will be spared many long years to enjoy the rest and repose which he has well earned.

Mr. Webb arrived here in the early seventies to practise as a member of the Bombay Bar, which had then in its ranks such able men as the late Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Mr. George Taylor, Mr. L. H. (now Sir Lyttelton) Bayley, Mr. J. Lowndes, Mr. J. S. (afterwards Mr. Justice) White, etc.; and he had to bide his time before he could find much work to do. In September 1873, Mr. Webb became Government Professor of Law in the Government Law School; and from June to November in the following year, officiated as first judge of the local Court of Small Causes. In addition to his own duties as Government Professor of Law, Mr. Webb discharged the acting duties of Senior Magistrate of Police from July to October 1875; and again the same duties from April 1877 to June 1878. From August to November 1876, we find him acting in the post of Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of the Bombay High Court during the absence of the late Mr. J. W. Orr. From July 1878 to September 1897, Mr. Webb officiated as second Presidency Magistrate at Bombay. Again in December 1879, he officiated in the same office. From April to June 1880, he acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge; and again in the same capacity from May to June 1881; and in December 1881; again from May to June 1885; and once more again in August 1886, Mr. Webb went on leave without pay from June 1883 to January 1884, and had a furlough on medical certificate from August 1894 to January 1895. He acted in the office of second and third Presidency Magistrate on several occasions; and was in March 1892 appointed to the permanent post of Third Presidency Magistrate in addition to his other office of Government Professor of Law. He had another furlough from April 1899 to March 1900. On his return to Bombay on the 1st April 1900, he took charge of the permanent post of Second Presidency Magistrate, which he has held ever since. In August 1900, during the absence on leave of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Mr. Webb again carried on the acting duties of Chief Presidency Magistrate.

During the Mahomedan-Hindu Riots, Mr. Webb rendered conspicuous service from early morning and was seen in the thickest of the fight, quelling the rioters, especially at Null Bazaar and Duncan Road. Mr. Webb's Magistracy was remarkable for the expeditious manner in which he disposed of a large amount of work.

CYCLING CARNIVAL IN BOMBAY.

LAST night the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club held a fancy dress Carnival on the Oval as a wind up to the sports which were held on the three previous days. The ground was illuminated by the electric light and there was a very large attendance of onlookers. The number of fancily dressed cyclists taking part in the Carnival was not numerous, but the dresses were very effective, in some instances exceedingly pretty. Prizes were awarded for the prettiest and most humorous costumes, for illumination and decoration of bicycles. The cadets of St. Mary's College gave some very popular exhibitions which included a musical lantern maze Indian club drill, dumbbell, single stick and boxing exercises as well as a gymnastic exhibition on the parallel bars, all of which were cleverly done and were warmly applauded. A musical ride by the cyclists was very greatly admired. The judges for the competitions were Colonel Nicholson, Lieut Symons and Mr. G. Lund. The prizes were awarded to the following:—

LADIES' COMPETITION.

1	Miss Connell	Peace
2	Mrs Rodenhurst	Silver Queen
3	Miss Davey	Hen and Chickens
4	Miss Mungavin	Snake Charmer
5	Mrs Downing	Sunflower
6	Miss E. Connell	Music
7	Mrs Burrows	Daughter of the Regiment
8	Mrs Carpenter	Games
9	Miss Crovan	Tambourine Girl
10	Mrs Row	The Budding Century

GENTLEMEN'S COMPETITION.

1	Mr F W H Hamilton	Mercury
2	Mr W Fry	M F H
3	Mr P R Soundy	War
4	Mr F. Murray	Chrystal
5	Mr P. Allan	Patchwork
6	Mr R. Pickering	White Eyed Kaffer
7	Mr R. Fenner	Beelzebub
8	Mr Jolly	Clown
9	Mr Doherty	Toreador
10	Mr F. Soundy	Fakir

BEST COMIC COSTUME.

1	Mr Manekji Nicholson	Polar Bear
2	Mr W. Weft	Nigger Minstrel

BEST AFFINITY TURN OUT.

1 Mrs Radenhurst and Mr F W H Hamilton .... Silver Queen and Mercury

MR. H. H. RISLEY, the Census Commissioner, has left Calcutta for the Punjab, and will shortly proceed to Simla where the work in connection with the census compilations will be continued.

Of the 1,000 Boer prisoners to be sent to Madras it is said that half will go to Trichinopoly where arrangements for them are now being made.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA.

BURGLARY AND MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

A reward of one thousand rupees is offered by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the for arrest of a native, who, last night, made his way into the house of Mr. and Mrs. Ross, of Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, broke open almirahs, carried off various boxes and strangled and killed the only child of the proprietors and assaulted a European nurse, Miss Flora Orleod, who was in the next room, the door of which the burglar had fastened. The child screamed and on the nurse trying to get in she was attacked and thrown against the wall. When she came to herself and gave an alarm the child was found to be dead.

THE KODERMA SHOOTING CASE.

Mr. Whyte, a European, has been committed to the Calcutta Session and bail refused by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, in the Koderma Shooting Case, in which two persons were killed.

THE NOAKALI CASE.

Mr Reily's application before the Calcutta High Court for the postponement of his case, pending the issue of the murder-trial at Noakhali, in connection with which he was imprisoned by Mr. Pennell, has been granted by the High Court, the applicant waiving his claim for the transfer of his case, now that Mr. Pennell has been suspended.

The murder case trial has also been postponed until after the Easter holidays, on the application of the pleader on behalf of the accused, by two Justices, Messrs. Pratt and Amir Ali, sitting on the Appellate side of the Calcutta High Court. The ground is the delay in obtaining copies of the records.

THE BOXING COMPETITION AT POONA.

POONA, MARCH 28.

The competition, open to all Regulars, Navy Marines and Volunteer Corps in India, will take place in Poona from the 27th to the 30th May. Four events will be contested, namely, Bantam Weights, 9st. and under. Light Weights, 10st. and under. Middle Weights, 11st. 4lbs. and under, and Catch Weights for above. The first prize is Rs. 150 and silver medals. The second is Rs. 75 and a prize. A medal will be given away, also a prize of Rs. 75 will be given to two competitors in the fight in any class which the judges consider to have been the best contested of the meeting.

Captain Goring, 20th Hussars, is nominated as the Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. A. L. COVERTON has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps to complete the establishment with effect from the 5th ultimo.

SECOND-LIEUT. R. H. HEATH, Supernumerary List, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer, has been transferred to the active list, vice Second Lieutenant Gay, transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Captain McMahon, Political Officer for Dir, Swat, and Chitral, has left the Malakand to take up his new appointment of Revnue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The appointment of an Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, we understand, is dependent on sanction being obtained from the Secretary of State. The military authorities in this country have a good case to present, as the need for such an officer has long been obvious.

It may be noticed that no special mention is made in the military estimates regarding the provision of Vickers-Maxim guns for India. These, however, can be indented for when the ordnance authorities at Home have decided which pattern of pom-pom is the best.

IN official circles in Calcutta it is believed that the Command of the Punjab Army now rendered vacant through Sir Power Palmer's confirmation as Commander-in-Chief lies between Sir Bindon Blood and General Egerton.

THE Quartermaster-General arrived at Peshawar on Saturday last from Kohat. He left on Sunday for Landi Kotal, and returns to Peshawar through the Malagori country, camping one night on the way. His visit is with a view to examine the alternative routes to Landi Kotal.

NEW AUSTRIAN LLOYDS VESSEL.

THE S. S. CLEOPATRA.

YESTERDAY afternoon a large number of persons availed themselves of the invitation issued by Mr. Scarpa, the Bombay Agent of the Austrian Lloyds Company, to inspect the s. s. Cleopatra, which recently arrived here on her first trip to Bombay. The steamer was built in 1895 by Messrs. Caird and Co, of Greenock and has been running between Trieste and Alexandria. She is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of passengers and has been put on the Bombay route to deal more effectively with the Indian passenger traffic and also with the Company's Eastern cargo traffic. The Austrian Lloyds Company have now a fleet of sixty-nine steamers of large tonnage and other vessels are in course of construction. The Cleopatra is similar to the same Company's Bohemia, Semiramis and Hapsburg. Her dimensions are: length 375 feet, breadth 44 feet 7 inches and depth 30 feet 5 inches. She has triple expansion engines having a normal horse power of 5300 to full speed. She is capable of steaming sixteen nautical miles per hour, but her ordinary speed, with only four boilers in use, is thirteen nautical miles an hour. At this rate she did the trip between Trieste and Alexandria in about three and a half days and should do the journey from Bombay to Trieste in thirteen and a half days, assuming she is not unduly delayed in the Suez Canal. The vessel has accommodation for 84 first class and 46 second class passengers. The cabins are on the main and 'tween decks and in the case of the first class mostly contain only two berths and are most admirably fitted. There are specially roomy cabins of four berths for families. The second class cabins are all arranged with four berths. The dining saloons are situated on the main deck and on the fine promenade deck are placed handsome smoking and music rooms and the bar. The ship is lighted throughout by electricity and in addition to abundant ventilation by the usual means electric appliances are also utilised for this purpose. The ship carries its own ice making machinery and the provisions are kept in refrigerators. The Cleopatra is in every respect a comfortable ship and moves very easily owing to keel devices to prevent rolling. She was greatly admired by the visitors who inspected her throughout. The Cleopatra is commanded by Captain Richard Colledani.

JEHANGIR THE MAGNIFICENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon a matinee performance of "Jehangir the Magnificent" was given in the Novelty Theatre, chiefly for the entertainment of the European school children. There was a very pronounced desire that the production which had been so great a success should be repeated and it was decided to give two additional performances for the benefit of funds connected with St. George's Hospital. The house was crowded yesterday afternoon and the audience received the piece with the greatest delight. The characters were represented by the same performers as on the previous occasion with the exception that Miss Savage took the part of Noor Mahal and did very well indeed. There should be a crowded house to-night for the object of the performance is not only deserving but the entertainment is the brightest and prettiest and the spectacle the most glittering that has been seen on the Bombay stage.

A MARCH PAST THE PICTURES.

A VISIT to the Eleventh Bombay Art Society's Exhibition fills the critic with an unbounded respect for many of the artists who had the courage of their convictions, and framed and offered their pictures either for competition, or simply for a place on the walls of the School of Art Rooms. We must say a word about the wisdom of choosing these rooms for the Exhibition. Though the Society formerly was granted the privilege of displaying their pictures in the Secretariat, there was always the feeling that it was a favour and that the day came late or early, on which it would be necessary to close the Exhibition and allow the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to roam once more through their own halls with nothing worse than the contemplation of a Government Resolution to inspire or distract them. The School of Art is the natural home of pictures, and there is plenty of room for those selected, indeed one is a little tempted to think that some were chosen, not on their merits, but to fill the space on the ample walls. It is an excellent choice for an Art Exhibition. There are so many other interesting things, pottery, silver, copper and brass-work. Carved wood from every part of India, silk and various manufactures of an artistic nature that fill the rooms and rest the eye when it leaves the somewhat vivid canvas that needs the toning touch of time to make it a thing of beauty. Few people ever go to see what is offered for inspection at the School of Art. Now they have an opportunity, and it ought to initiate an era of popularity for that long established institution. Art gets little encouragement in Bombay. Criticism there is in abundance, even some will creep into this article, but the encouragement that comes from a community who know what art is and will have it, is almost non-existent in our beautiful city. Anything that would foster this spirit should be tenderly welcomed and certainly the popularising of a visit to the School of Art to see what new things have been added to its store, and what progress the pupils have made, must be a step in the right direction. The old amateurs of a generation back, are gone and are sadly missed by the few that remain. Their enthusiasm may have outrun the talent that they praised, but it was enthusiasm that helped to brighten their own day and added a grace and an interest to it. We must wake up and have better pictures and a higher ideal to aim at.

This year the display of borrowed pictures does not form so marked a contrast, as in other exhibitions, with the contemporary work, perhaps because of their inferior type. Among the oil paintings, "Morning and Evening" a pair by L. Bizot lent by Mr. J. N. Tata, strike us as the best. In Room I the first picture that attracts the eye is a sketch from life by J. P. Gangooli, which is a good presentment of a distinctive cast and one approves if it all but the colour of the face which is too dull. Another No. 16, by the same artist suggests that it was a study for the first. The face is identical, but without moustache and with the clothing less. The painter should have selected either, not both, to show. Pestonji Bomanjee's "My Portrait" is not bad, though the face glistens in a way that suggests hot weather, and the necessity for a little mopping. "Sunset and Parvati" but is a good colour effect, the clouds are very stormy, they can pile up on that sacred hill. Its neighbour, another sunset, is rather tried by its proximity. N. M. Jain in his No. 19 looked out a very ugly but effective sitter. The Exhibition swarms with studies of very beautiful Poona roses, perhaps the most successful in colour is No. 20 where the roses are numerous, a little too evidently painted. The white ribbon tying the basket shows well the contrast between its satin surface and the texture of the white roses which are near it. Native Shops by C. Raja R. Varma is a little too clean and varnished, it loses some of the real life-look it should have. Khandalla, by P. Gerhardt has the colour at its very highest, both in the heavens and on the earth. There is a glow and an after glow on the Ghauts, but here we have them both at once, and it is hard to believe in all that colour, when we see it framed and tamed. Gangooly tries another style in Sunset on the Hoogly and Sunrise on the Ganges which might well have been placed side by side, and the names might be interchangeable. They are not bad little pictures. They have a gleam and a glisten about them excusable on the water. The "First Ceremony of the New Crop" is one the of most ambitious of the oils, and if the attitudes of the brown children in the back ground had been a tittle more natural, would probably have taken a better place, the fire and the approaching woman's figure and the worshipping man are good, as is the atmosphere. "The Bathing Ghat, Banares," is another large picture. The houses and steps are all in browns and greys that suggest the opening of new tubes of those colours and give intense sobriety to the scene. In No. 50, we have a good presentation of Agra glass, though the rest of the picture is not so good. It gets a prize nevertheless. Miss Hume's State Cart which took a prize, is good in colour and in conception, though a little too much colour has got on the road and tined it. Ravi Varma took a prize with "Sakuntala's Impending Calamity." In this the rocks on which the lady is sitting are a little too like those in a theatre, but the palm tree is good and so is Sakunthala's drapery, her face in its fairess and Grecian outline suggests the study of Western styles of beauty. 55, Mr. Pithawalla's "Study of a Head" is wild, but hardly wild enough. 64, Samuel's "Water Melon-Seller," price 225 rupees, is an excellent picture, the fruit is good, figure of the girl also. The seeds of the melon scattered on the floor are however a little too distinct. They look almost lively, as if they were ready to whirl about; a "Head of a Mahratta," by the same artist is admirable though it is not specially Mahratta-like face by any means. There are several pictures, warm and glowing with colour by Mr. Cecil Burns. The year has not been spent in idleness by him, nor has he spared colour or light. In "Mahableshwar" there is both in abundance. "Moonia" by Miss Hume is a very sweet picture of a shock-headed native child, shy and dark, it bears inspection and richly deserves its prize. "A Bit of Old Jhansi" should not look so new, but it is a pleasant picture. Miss Nazir's portrait is a fair likeness of the sitter, "A Parsee Lady"

M. Waller Paton has several very pretty pictures which make us wonder they did not get prizes. "Evening Among the Hills of Scotland," "Parvati." "The River at Poona" and others are very warm and pleasant bits. "On the Road to Ganeshkind" gives the straight piece under the closely overarching boughs, that one knows so well. It is perhaps because of its dull light and the straight line of road and grass ditch at each side, the least taking of the pictures by this exhibitor. Samuel's "By the Well" is careless in detail, the woman being really too tall for Indian women. They are opportunities, however, for colour and the background of road and trees is good. The picture is sold, and that perhaps should prove that it is appreciated." The little bit of the "Interior of St. Mark's," makes one want more. S. P. Agasker in two landscapes offered pictures which won a prize. The trees in both are almost identical and equally good. Here, too, one picture seems almost a study for the other. P. Gerhart in "Kylas Temple, Ellora" handles his subject better than in "Khandalla." Viccaji Mehta in "A Study from Life" has an Ascetic whom he deprived too much of life and colour. Mr. Burns has succeeded in giving a very good portrait of Sir Andrew Wingate, if we might criticise it, we would say that the left hand depends too much on the shadow in which it is for want of detail in the drawing. In 138 "Bombay on a Misty Morning" we have another good picture, though the bullock hackey is drawn a little too much across the street. Raja Varma has an excellent portrait of the late D. H. Wadia. Mrs. Blavatsky by E. D. Mehta must be a copy taken some years ago, for that lady could not have come back to the earth. It is a most successful likeness. Tumboowalla's "Study of a Head" merited, we think, commendation at least. The late Professor Max Muller by Narayen Ramchandra is very good, though there is a whiteness and deadness about the face that strikes one as a little overdone. 178, is a nice Puppy and 176 is a good portrait. Narayan Ramchundra has three pictures in close proximity of which "Karli Caves" is the best, though he has tried to put too much on too small a canvas, and dwarfed his subject in consequence. The height and stateliness of the Caves entrance is quite lost. Frank Brooks "Kathiawar Shepherd," is a fine figure, perhaps a little too formal in the pose. It is far more pleasing than the "Venetian Idyll" that hangs near. There are several pictures of the old familiar Duke's Nose, taken from every point of view and in every light. It is one of the most difficult of the well-known scenes to paint, and it more often arouses the critic's ire than pleases him and never seems quite to come off on the canvas. All the Matheran points are painted, but perhaps the best are in among the water colours. The oils are ambitious and must be given the first place, as they had the first room, but otherwise they do not sweep all before them. They are uneven, and in most cases the colour is too liberally used, and the 'new' look makes one long for the softening hand of time.

The Water Colours are not alone more numerous than the Oils, but attain a better average of merit. Even these artists who paint in both mediums succeed in most cases better in water-colours. The first sketch we care to stop at in Room II is a small one that got commended presumably for the faithfulness of the Gentians on the Alpine rocks, the snow is a little woolly, but there is no mistaking the beauty of the flower. "In Norfolk" could not compete, but is a very pretty picture regularly cornered, though in contrast with its neighbour its sober tone and light touch are made more apparent. "A Stolen Interview" walked away with a prize, while its companion picture, 237 with the same couple in different clothing and other attitudes passed even without commendation. It is in the Commended and Highly Commended pictures one can read the judgment of the gods for the prizes being defined in their destination have very often to go to a bad one as the best in that special medium or by the special genus of artist, who has sent it in, or because it is painted in a defined locality, or for the fun of the thing, not for filthy lucre. Major Hobday in "A Dancing Bear" has caught the man fairly well, but the bear is still better. Two studies of Heads by Van Ruith appeal to us as few of the other heads or studies do, but they took their prizes long ago in the mist of ages. Captain Oldfield's "Buddhist Monastery" is a lonely looking picture, as if it wanted some foreground decoration, some of the graces of life of which the monks and time had robbed it. Mrs. Powell's "The Chalot Mountain" is a pleasant picture as to colour, a little startling in effect, perhaps, but is balanced by the same lady's glimpse through a Fort archway of the Nerbudda river, stretching away in the distance. "A Study by" A. X. Trindade, represents a man in a coat of white, the paint being a little too generously used, though the face is good. In "Himalayan Roses" on the contrary, the painter might have made the flowers a little whiter or less transparent. Major Colomb's "Bishop Falls" did not get any praise though the clouds flee away naturally enough just in time to show the falls. These are, however, not as foamy and effective as they should be. H. E. Pritchard has a funny picture of a "Landscape with a figure," it ought to be "with a hat" in which the straw in shown "au naturel" in the field, and manufactured in the enormous head-covering of the child. In 290 "Grass-loading" we lose ourselves in wonder at its commendation—the artist himself values it at fifteen rupees. 293 "In Fife" are three pretty sketches that cannot compete, for they were done and done well in the bonnie land of Scotland. "The Sands of Bute" is another picture with much in it that pleases, the Cliff and the water are fine, the background not so successful. Mrs. Chitty's "Bombay Fishing Boats" sails on good water, though the sails are a little too soft in outline and the boats are a little too all in a row. Her prize picture is much better. Reflections and "A Pair of Caddies" have the same boy in different topees, and a very good model he makes. We think he is squatting in Mr. Rimington's "Bit of Lake," Mahableshwar also. That and other views of Matheran and Mahableshwar by the same painter give the deep blue of the hills in the wonderful evening atmosphere of the Ghats with great courage. In the "Old Temple of Krishna" the blue in the woman's-drapery is identical with the bloom in the shadowy depths of the Valleys. In Miss Hand's "Pansies" we see how well flowers can be painted. L. de Renault's "Still Waters" is quite the best of this artist's work. "The Domes of Bijapur is cruelly tried by its frame. Mr. Yorke Smith has sent in many pictures, all of them interesting. The "Church of St. Augustine" is almost as good as "On the Road to Old Goa," some people would like in better, its tone is so soft and the black figure of the padre hastens across the street so naturally. In 294, the same artist has attempted a bold effect in weird light in the picture of the "Esplanade" by night. Lady Ollivant's Fakir is less repulsive than most of that confraternity, for he is in white. Her picture of the "Son of the Rao of Cutch," is specially successful in the fine sheen and colour of the green satin which again shines through the white muslin over-dress. Major Colomb's "The Rocket" is most daring in its blue effect. They require far more than a middle distance to reconcile the eye. Col. Strachan's "Kuti-Kal Canal" is a peaceful scene, the boats good, but the contrast in the greens of the trees grouped on the right is just too manifest. In 310, "Bristol," A. Wilde Parsons has painted the water and the logs well, the whole rather suggests a photograph painted. "The Breakwater, Colombo," by A. Peyton got a prize and deserved it. Had the rocks been sterner and the sea less chuned, and a little less opaque, it would be a more pleasing picture.

Samuel R. Samuel has painted and displays numerous pictures. Had he concentrated his energies and perfected the details he would have done better. In "A Study of Animals" he must have determined that all the cattle should be of different shades of the same colour, houses and ground too borrowed the same brush. "Nagmerg" has good tress and fine old leafless skeletons, but got no recommendation. The same painters 329, is a pretty white memento of Kashmir's "Nanga Parbet" by Colonel Strachan is interesting, though the trees are in rather too well disciplined groups and the rocks in the foreground are too like grey paper. "A Mosque, Bijapur" has attracted two artists, one of whom gets a prize for it. The treatment in both pictures is almost identical, and suggests a copy of an original picture. The foilage studies are above the average, and in most cases better painted than the flowers. "Baramula Bridge" is a fine picture, but one wishes that the painter had not used exactly the same shade of colour for two different substances. It suggests want of subtlety in judgment and vexes the eye, for no two things in nature are of exactly the same value in colour. This painter's "Srinagar" smaller and not valued so highly, is a better picture having less faults. His use of greys may be demanded by the atmosphere in which he worked, but it is a trifle persistent. In "Mombadevi Temple" the water is easily better than any other detail. Mrs. MacIntyre's "Beyond Chakrata" gives genuine pleasure. Devoskar's "Study from Life" is, from the price put on it, less valued by its author than by the judges, for it gained the Silver Medal, which will no doubt encourage this painter to do better. Major Hobday has sent in his vigorous Lancers, this time without any colour to distract the public, but they are good sketches, nevertheless. Miss Crawford's pen-and-ink elfs and goblins give promise of fine work. Among the Black and White pictures and photographs there is a bewildering amount of bad work. A dreary waste of studies from nature and heads from the same testify to the perseverance of students which will no doubt meet with a reward very subsequently. But there are in this room some prize pictures and some highly commended which redeem the walls, and of course many good photographs from those who do not compete. Mrs. Brunton's "Views in Cashmir" are very charming, so is "Barrackpore Park" and "Tollys Nulla." But it requires much energy to toil through the hundred and sixty odd frames here. When we remember that since the last exhibition Bombay has been through plague and famine of the cruellest type, and has suffered from a long depression of trade and spirits, it is just surprising that so many people have been found to light their eyes to seek for subjects to paint and to keep alive in our hearts a sense of beauty and proportion by a study of nature through her handmaid, ART.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

ONE of the most enjoyable social events of the year is the annual point-to-point race meeting held by Mr. J. L. Symons, and yesterday afternoon a goodly number of his friends assembled at the place of meeting, near Marole Church, in the midst of the country over which Stacey and his hounds showed merry sport during the season just ended. No better place could have been chosen, as although owing to the nature of the country the horses occasionally disappeared from sight, the competitors were more or less in view throughout the races. The course stretched along Marole Valley towards the top of a hill, and none fairer need the heart of a hunting man desire. The fences were severe enough to test the jumping powers of the horses, and in parts the difficult country required very skilful riding.

The entries were numerous, and prizes were given to the owners of the winners, the ladies nominating them, and awards were also bestowed upon the fair nominators of horses placed second. The programme began with the Powai Cup, for which eight animals went to the post. Mischief was favourite, and he led round the first flag, and was by himself as he rounded the mark on the top of the hill; Spree closely followed by Firefly and Toffee, with Bounty and Sin came next. Mischief came on unchallenged, and as the others came into view Toffee seemed to be going well, until he was pulled up by a wall through going wide. Firefly passed Spree a short distance from home and was second, while Spree only just beat Shamshad for third place. There were five competitors for the Marole Cup, the running for which was made by Buckeye, who got the turn for home some lengths ahead of Medowra, who refused the stone wall coming down the hill. A little further on Medowra "pecked" at a bund and nearly came down, and from this point Mr. Crum, his rider, had to steer without the aid of stirrups. Mr. Dalgleish on Buckeye was well ahead and apparently thought he had beaten off all opposition. However, in the straight Medowra came with a great rush and just secured the verdict by a short head. Scout was third. The field for the Vehar Cup presented a picturesque sight as they dashed by the spectators, the leading horses being Snowgrouse, Panic and Fritz, but going in to the country, Dingo gained second place and closely pursued Snowgrouse round the farthest flag, Saturn being third, Panic and Minstrel being the most prominent of the others. Snowgrouse came home an easy first, with Dingo second, Panic third, Fritz fourth. Dear Dear fifth and Mynah sixth. As Snowgrouse and Minstrel had not been ridden to the left of the first flag they were disqualified, as was Fritz. Mr. Symington discovered his mistake and came back to the mark but there was some doubt as to his rounding it properly, with the result that the placings for the race were: 1 Dingo, 2 Panic, 3 Dear Dear.

Mr. Bharucha, the bookmaker, was present, and up to the last event was not having a very happy time. The last race, however, made up his deficit, and everybody was glad, as notwithstanding making a book at a point to point meeting is not profitable, he always sportingly attends.

At the conclusion of the races, Mrs Gilbert distributed the prizes, after which the company gave cheers for her and further hearty cheers for Mr. J. L. Symons, the generous host, who acknowledged the compliment in a few words, hoping that they would all meet again next year. The duties of starter were performed by Mr. Rimington, the Judge being Mr. Moore, and Mr. Hampson checked the animals as they raced past the distance flag. The meet was most enjoyable; all the spectators were interested in either horses or riders, and the latter seemed to enjoy the business, win or lose, and those who, in the words of the old song, had nought to bring away at last, when the huntin' day was done, could declare with the Three Jovial Huntsmen that

> We'n powler't up and down a bit,
> An' had a rattlin' day.

"THE POWAI CUP."—A Point-to-Point Race for ponies 14-1 hands and under. English and Walers to carry 12st. and over. Arab and C.-B.'s 11st. and over. 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Turf Clubs and I. P. A. certificates accepted. Ditsance—About 3 miles.

Mr Rome's Mischief nominated by Mrs F A Reidie, Mr Moore	1
Mr Slater's Spree nominated by Mrs Slater Mr John	3
Mr Ballantyne's Bounty nominated by Miss Clarke-Kennedy Owner	0
Mr Symington's Firefly nominated by Mrs Symington, Mr. Birkett	2
Messrs Foulkes and Firth's Sin nominated by Miss Westbrook, Mr Lord	0
Mr Fisher's Hurlingham .... Owner	0
Mr Balderston's Toffee nominated by Miss Parson	
Capt Tomkin's Shamshad nominated owner by Miss Moore, Mr Dalgleish	0

"THE MAROLE CUP."—A Point-to-Point Race for Horses. English and Walers to carry 12st. 7lbs. and over. English and Walers 14-2 and under allowed 14lbs. Arabs and C.-B.'s 10st. 7lbs and over. Distance—About 3 miles.

Mr Lindsay's Medowra nominated by Lady Jenkins, Mr Crum	1
Mr Dalgleish's Buckeye nominated by Miss Benn, Owner	2
Mr Nash's Scout nominated by Mrs Parker, Mr Graham	3
Mr McCausland's Skylark nominated by Mrs McCausland Owner	0
Mr Symington's Macbeth nominated by Mrs Symington, Owner	9

"THE VEHAR CUP." A Point-to-Point Race for all horses which up to time of starting have never won a Point-to-Point, a Flat Race, or a Steeplechase. English and Walers 12st. 7lbs. and over. English and Walers 14-2 and under allowed 14lbs. Arabs and C.-B.'s 10st. 7lbs. and over. Distance—About 2 1-2 miles.

Mr Macrae's Dingo nominated by Mrs Gilbert, Owner	1
Mr F C Allen's Panic nominated by Miss Fox, Mr Graham	2
Mr Harter's Dear Dear nominated by Miss Fox, Owner	3
Mr H S Symon's Mynah nominated by Mrs Symons, Mr T Turner	0
Mr Reid's Saturn nominated by Miss Crawford, Mr Lord	0
Mr Crum's Snowgrouse nominated by Miss Clarke-Kennedy Owner	0
Mr Astell's Ministrel nominated by Mrs Nash, Owner	9
Mr S R Bomanji's Fritz nominated by Mrs Symington, Mr Symington	0
Mr Holland's Mary nominated by Mrs Edwards, Owner	0

"JEHANGIR" AND THE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An extra performance of "Jehangir the Magnificent" is to be given on Friday, the 29th instant, the proceeds of which are to be devoted towards the cost of buying furniture absolutely necessary for the comfort of the nurses of the St. George's Hospital Private Nursing Staff. The Nursing Fund Committee and the Nursing Staff are indeed grateful to Mr. Savage and his talented company of amateurs for having so cheerfully offered to perform again and give the proceeds towards a charity which is greatly in need and should be supported by every European in Bombay. I, therefore, sincerely trust that a large audience will be present to testify their appreciation of "Jehangir the Magnificent" and its clever author. There are still a number of good seats available both in the stalls and in the dress circle and the management has decided that the maximum charge shall be only Rs. 3. The ladies who so kindly undertook the sale of programmes at the previous performances will be assisted on this occasion by some of the nurses from the St. George's Hospital.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. REDDY,

Hony. Secy, & Treasurer, St. Georges Hospital Nursing Fund.

BOMBAY, March 28.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate amounting (exclusive of the cost of land) to 67 1-2 lakhs of rupees for the construction of an extension of the Madras Railway from Calicut to Azikhal, a distance of about 60 miles. This extension may be regarded as an early but important instalment towards that large scheme for linking up Madras with Bombay by a West Coast Railway which was foreshadowed in these columns a few months ago. The Secretary of State has also sanctioned a total outlay of 28 1-2 lakhs on capital account for the construction of the Mogoung-Myitkyina extension of the Burma Railways.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

ADDRESS BY H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

THE annual meeting and distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Grant Medical College took place yesterday evening, in the College building There was a fairly large gathering, including a few European and Parsee ladies. His Highness the Gaikwar, who presided on the occasion, was received at the porch by Dr. W. K. Hatch, the Principal and other Professors of the College, and a guard of honour, consisting of the European medical students, stationed in the compound, presented arms.

The proceedings were opened by Dr. W. K. Hatch who read the annual report, which showed very good results. His Highness then distributed prizes, consisting of medals, scholarships, etc.

His Highness, in addressing the assembly said:— I feel constrained, as I rise to express first of all my high sense of the honor that has been done me to preside an this occasion to distribute the prizes and deliver an address. It is indeed a privilege to address no audience in which I see before me the dignitaries, senators and members of a great University, the authorities and the students of a famous College, and a large number of well-trained, cultivated and ardent young men now ready to face the difficult struggle of life and stirred with young hops and aspiration: and when I consider the noble and useful career of well doing and beneficence for which they have so strenusly, prepared them selves I feel the quality of that privilege heightened and enhanced. But most of all I feel the compliment conveyed, through myself to the State whose destinies have been committed to my hands, whose interests are to me as my own, and whose people I have faithfully laboured to guide and encourage in the paths of education and progress. To those who come before we to-day to receive the prizes, their arduous and and honourable toil has well merited, or who have gained the degrees, which are the badges of success and the reward that sweetens toil, I offer my cordial congratulations. Yet the consciousness of work well done and rewards well-earned, must be speaking within you more inspiring congratulations than any that others can offer, and I should like also to say a few words to those who have been less fortunate. I would ask them not to be discouraged, nor to regard the result of the examinations as a final verdict either on their capacities or on their chances. Life itself is one long examination, and it has happened and may yet happen that in it the first shall be last and the last first. It is the one great principle of life in success never to be too much exalted and in defeat never to despair, but through good and bad fortune to work on steadily, hopefully, persistently. You are now going into the world to use the education which the University has given you. I will, therefore, ask you to consider what was the essential meaning and aim of that education. The essence of a sound University training is, I take it, to learn how to learn. We must first know the phenomena of life, but afterwards we must learn how to interpret them; we must know how to shape our conduct and action in accordance with the inexorable decrees of nature. We must know how to apply the learning we have stored up. Over the gates of the University which is among the most famous for medicine there is inscribed a sentence which goes to the heart of the matter. "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom and with all thy getting get understanding." These are true and noble words. Now wisdom which is the principal thing, that is to say, the essence of good education, does not consist in cramming the mind with mere dry facts. It is the balanced mind, the educated view that perceives the relations of all things, that is reverent to what is great and disaffected to what is small. Wisdom is to be found in the mental habit and must not be confused with quantity of information. Herbert Spencer has expressed this truth very forcibly. He says, "it is not the knowledge stored up as intellectual fat which is of rich value, but that which has been converted into intellectual muscle." Information, the bare knowledge of facts is the inert material for intellectual activity to work upon, if not governed and vivified by wisdom it may be of little use: in excess may even hamper the mind. Most of us have felt that our minds are sometimes so over-burdened with details as to be unable to disengage them deftly and handle and arrange them systematically. To know is not the thing, but if I may adopt a pregnant expression of Bacon's to know usefully. "The book-ful block-head ignorantly read, with loads of learned lumber in his head" is no description of the properly educated man trained in the true spirit of learning. Let me hasten to add that wisdom also implies a certain moral condition. It implies an intellectual conscience, intellectual courage, a straight forward spirit of candour. Let us not use our education as men even of brilliant parts have done, merely in dexterous employment of words. The logic-splitting of old mediæval schoolmen have been often cited as an instance of this. Out in our country the minute reasoning and discussion of our Shastries and Manlavies gives us an instance nearer home, of this misapplication of injurious intellect. Words are only symbols wherewith to express ideas; and they are only valuable in so far as they express sound and fruitful ideas. Let me commend to your notice the rule which Descartes formulated as the rule of this life, "never to receive anything for truth which I do not clearly know to be true; that is carefully to avoid haste and prejudice and to include in my judgment nothing which does not present itself so clearly and distinctly to my mind as to take away all occasion of doubt." At the same time we should not be too much afraid of making a mistake; the sensible man learns often as much from his errors and failures as from his successes. Still less should we fear to acknowledge a mistake. for the manly confession of error is one of the best attributes of a true gentleman. Courage to meet difficulties, determination to overcome them, thoroughness in all things, the conscientious following of truth as our guiding light in our every thought and every action, these are the moral habits which Wisdom implies, and on habit let us hear Bacon:— "Since custom is the principle magistrate of man's life, let men by all means endeavour to obtain good customs. Certainly custom is most perfect when it beginneth in young years." Your education should have formed in your young years those perfect customs leading in after-life to that self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control which, as the poet tells us, "alone lead men to sovereign power."

I will now say a few words on your own particular departments of Science and Medicine. Science has now established itself as the main fact of the nineteenth century and the main promise of the Twentieth, and it is slowly but persistently compelling for itself an adequate recognition in education and training and yet for a very long time the sciences were regarded by many, and I believe are still regarded by a few, as mere dry subjects for the specialists and of no value in forming or liberalisng the mind. Formerly the science-side of public schools was used and perhaps even now in some schools is used, merely as a refuge for students who had shown themselves unfit for anything else, a sort of intellectual hospital ward for incapables. Such a view seems very strange to us now, when Science is everywhere triumphing and asserting itself. For, apart from from their force and utility, what an essential beauty and even glamour there is in many of the sciences. I will not speak here of the grandeurs of Astronomy, and how it has for the first time given the world in general a true sense of infinity. Within the limits of your own study let us take the instance of Botany. Flowers and plants formerly satisfied the aesthetic sense and were the province of the poet or the ornament of an hour. Botany while still leaving their former owners in possession has brought in the intellect to share in the enjoyment. The ordinary man has seldom cultivated the power of observaton, the objects he sees daily have no permanent meaning or suggestion for his mind; his daily walk, if he takes one, is a more or less mechanical and unseeing performance. He passes a flowering tree and for a fleeting moment has the sense of colour or perfume, and even that in five minutes may be forgotten. But to the Botanist each flower is a word of interest; he knows intimately their life and nature; he sees in them the marvels of law, the secrets and subtleties of organic beauty. And there is the all important Science and Physiology which so marvellously clears and bases firmly a man's knowleege of himself and brings him nearer to the fountain heads of the mystery of his own being. Informing and liberalising the mind, Science, instead of being deficient, has a real and considerable advantage. It has unbounded largeness and scope of vision. It is superior to all other forms of human effort in the certainty and permanency of its results and the universality of its benefits. It encourages and forms the scientific habit of mind, that great staff and guide in the journey of life, which has been defined by Lord Derby. "You cannot know more" he says, than a fraction of what has been done and thought—whether that fraction is a little larger or smaller matters not much; what is essentiel is to have mastered thoroughly what you do take in hand—to have acquired the scientific habit and method of thought; and in that I include accuracy of investigation, clearness of conconception, and the conviction that under all phenomena,—however confused the appearance they present—there is a regulating law, whether you can detect it or not." This is one aspect of the greatness of Science as it appeals to the reason; but I have often felt that it also appeals to another side of us, the spiritual. It seems to me that science may be regarded as the great mediator between man and his creator. I have spoken earlier of the beauty of

Science, the wonders revealed to the botanist, the infinite suggestions that are concealed in a single flower. Now, in every religion flowers enter into the worship of God, and they are accompanied with prayer, with communion, with praise, with hopes of salvation. Yet the patient study of His creation seems to me a deeper and more reverent prayer; the perception of the marvels and subtletiesof His workings, a more intimate and delightful communion, the confession of the grandeur of His laws, a more understanding, praise and obedience to them, the true and best salvation. I think that in India more than in any other country the proper recognition of scientific education is a crying need of the day, and certainly this country more than any other calls for energetic prosecution of the science which it will be your privilege to apply for the relief of human suffering. The study and treatment of disease is with us an urgent need. The century has indeed been a century of great discoveries. This is not the place to speak of such fruitful and pregnant discoveries as:—

The Molecular Theory of gases in Chemistry or
The Meteoritc Theory of the universe in Astronomy;
But in your own department I need only mention
The Rœtgen Rays,
The Cell Theory and the Recapitulation,
Theory in Embryology,
Th Germ Theory of the Zymotic diseases,
The discovery of the nature and function of white blood corpuscles

Then there is the discovery of the powers of steam and Electricity which are the most wide spread and manifold in their results. The have even their effect upon the preservation and recovery of health, direct like Ellectrical Machines for exercising the body or indirect like the immeasurable increase in facility of Locomotion. Even poor men are able to go for recreation and improvement of health to health resorts whether in their own or foreign countries,—covering easily and cheaply distances which would once have been their despair. Let us hope that in time a similar habit of sending the sick for a change may in our own country replace the ignorant preference for keeping them to languish or to die at home. The skill of medical men is still baffled by a number of maladies, but the discoveries made even in life time have been prodigious and if the same rate of advance is maintained in future years we should be able to know the causes of most morbid affections within the next few generations. The French chemist Pasteur was the inangurator of this new epoch in medical science. He proved that certain diseases were caused by the presence in the blood of minute organisms of microscopic dimensions belonging to the vegetable class "Fungi." This single discovery opened up a long vista of applications. The curtain was raised on the inmost secrets of disease for the first time in the annals of science. We may say that an unknown and unimagined world was opened up by this great explorer. Now Pasteur was not a medical man, but a pure scientist, but note how the sparks struck out by the theorist gave light to the fire of the practical physician. About the same time a Surgeon, named Lister, was devoting himself in England to the treatment of wounds. His high humanity was greviously troubled by the frightful number of deaths from blood poisioning then occuring in the hospitals of Great Britain. He applied his erudite mind to elucidate the causes of this phenomenon and then Pasteur's discovery opened the door at which he might otherwise have knocked in vain. The cause of the blood-poisoning was the existence of germs in the wound which set up putrifaction and so caused a poisoning of the whole system of absorption. Lister then argued "If I can find some substance distructive to the germs but inoffensive to the vitality of the tissues in the wound, I can prevent and stop blood poisoning." After various experiments, he succeeded in solving this problem with chemical "carbolic acid." He thus laid the foundation of the famous "Antiseptic method" now adopted by the medical profession throughout the civilized world. This method has revolutionised surgery, and in the profession of medicine generally its application is far reaching. Not only is the mortality from blood-poisoning practically reduced to zero, but operations formerly never dreamt of can now be done with comparative impunity and gratifying success. It is the simple fact that Lord Lister has been instrumental in saving many thousands of lives. In India itself cholera, enteric fever, dysentry, plague, the great scourges of the land, seem to have been hunted down in the light of Pasteur's discovery. They are all due to specific germs whose life-history is well understood. In the case of plague, which is a recent appearance, the exact manner of its access to the body has so far eluded investigation. The others seem to be chiefly conveyed by water. I may perhaps practically illustrate the connection of water with cholera by the example of Baroda, which is only one out of many. Since the water supply has been provided for in that town cholera had immensely decreased; last year it recurred with great virulence, and it is impossible not to connect the recrudescence with the diminished and vitiated water-supply. From the discovery of the cause to the discovery of the remedy is but one step though not always an easy one, and we may fairly hope that with improved sanitation these great scourges will be only a name to future generations. But there is another curse which is less startling in its manifestations than Plague, but is sapping the vitality of the people in a more thorough and insidious manner. I allude to to the malady of Malaria. After years of patient research and investigation this too has yielded up its secret. It is now known beyond the shadow of a doubt that malarial fever is due to the presence in the blood of a minute organism which feeds on the red blood-corpuscles. The whole subject is really so interesting and the proofs so conclusive that I cannot refrain from referring to it at length, more especially as it is such a common disease in India. As I said, the parasites are found in the blood and in large quantities. They are found more especially in the red blood-corpuscles, eating them up and destroying them. This explains the pallor of those afflicted with the disease—living actually in the red blood-corpuscles, they grow rapidly in size and reach maturity in the course of a few days. Some become "Sporocytes" and some Gametocytes, each "Sporocyte" divided into a number of "segments" each "segment" being a "spore." Finally those red blood-corpuscles containing the parasite bursts and liberates the "Spores." They attach themselves to fresh red blood corpuscles and so continue the process. In the case of Gametocyte the history is different. It reaches maturity without showing any sign of "spore formation." As the name indicates they are both male and female and possess no function in the body of their involuntary host. If however a mosquito should bite a patient afflicted with Malaria it sucks some of the patient's blood containing the "Gametocytes" and draws them into its own body. In the stomach of the mosquito they pair, the male giving rise to a number of "Spermatozoa" which fertilise the "Ova" of the female and produce "Zygotes," growing rapidly in size each "Zygote" divides into 8 to 12 "Meres." Each mere developes, in its turn, a number of filamentous bodies termed "blasts" which ultimately reach the salivary glands of the mosquito and finally enter its "stinging apparatus" from which they can be transferred into the body of man. Scientific education is however not only needed for the study and treatment of desease, which is after all the business of specialists. In the shape of Hygiene it is imperatively needed in the homes and daily life of our people. An intelligent care of health is unknown in India. Consider how many valuable lives have been lost to us which might have been saved by timely measures. It is not long since we are mourning for one of the greatest and most useful of them all who passed away in your own city before his work had been done when his gseat capacities had not even begun to be exhansted. Health is our most precious possession because it is the first condition of prolonged usefulness. We should try and save it by care and rest and timely remedies, so that we may have a longer time to do our duty to ourselves and those near to us, and if it in us lies, to our country. At the same time we must recognize that there are certain rare occasions when all consideration of health must be subordinated to some great and imperative duty.

We make great show and spend much money in caste festivities and shradhas, but to my mind the finer reverence, the truer shradha is that done to the living by surrounding them with comfort, guarding their health and prolonging their lives. Yet it would be a mistake to think that Indians have less wish to live than Europeans. I believe they are as much in love with life, and if they do not take as much care to preserve it, it is partly owing to poverty but still more to their ignorance of the laws of health. This ignorance also accounts for the prevalence of disease and insanitary conditions in our country. Not that these things are peculiar to India, for I have noticed somewhat the same insanitary conditions in houses and villages in Italy, Germany, Spain, Turkey, and Egypt. But the bad example of other countries can be no excuse for lassitude in ourselves. We must push forward who ever lags behind. Our ignorance shows itself in a thousand ways, of which I will only indicate one or two. It shows itself first in the increase of those minor ailments which without being immediately fatal, are full of annoyance, trouble and pain which impair the joy of life and the power of work, and in the end, some sooner, some later, wear down the system, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Hysterical and Nervous disorders, organic weakness or disturbance which often shows itself in minor signs such as the rapid decay of teeth; the growth of these and a host of such maladies is extremely marked. And in many of these the organic weakness or predisposition to disease is transmitted hereditarily, punishing the children for the ignorance of the fathers. Yet they are all preventable by a little knowledge and care. Every one must have noticed the unusual prevalence and growth of Dyspepsia and Diabetes among Indians, especially educated Indians. This is solely due to our ignorance, ignorance of the right proportions of brain work and physical exercise, ignorance of the fundamental principles of diet, ignorance of what the stomach will bear and what it will not. Certainly few people, if they knew how to keep the digestive power unimpaired, would spare themselves the little care which would save them daily misery and the sapping of their energies. Again the mortality of women and of children might be much less than it is. Many things help to increase the list; ignorance of the cure of women in child birth, the dark, dingy and unventilated rooms in which they lie, sometimes made yet worse by artificial heat and fire, the evil effects of a sedentary life behind the purdha, the false dignity that will not condescend to healthy labour. The same ignorance shows itself in some at least of our social customs. I may instance early marriage, the rigid prohibition of widow re-marriage, unsuitable connections between the physically unfit or between very old men and very young girls. A knowledge of the laws of Nature and obedience to their inexorable conditions rather than our prejudices and impossible ideals, might lead us to modify these in a salutary direction. They increase child mortality and mortality of women. They stunt the physique and weaken the health of future generations. They debilitate a nation, restrict its energy and power of work and relax its moral fibre. They kill its force, fortitude and endurance, and leave it too weak to resist the inroads of disease to keep a position in the race for priority or to prevent its own material downfall and ruin. We may adhere within the limits of reason to our ancient Shastras and yet try to bring ourselves into line with the physical laws which are after all of paramount importance. Instead then of cramming the minds of students with information of no practical utility such as the more useless parts of Geography we might give them a fair knowledge of the first principles of health and sanitation. Such instruction would be by far the most effective agent for promoting both Hygenic and other reforms. It would also make the difficult problem of sanitation in India easy to solve. The great stumbling block of sanitation in India is even more than poverty and passive unwillingness of the people and the whole root of that unwillingness is ignorance. To force sanitation on an unwilling people is beyond the power of rulers and beyond the power of men. The strength of accumulated inertia must in the end baffle and most actively benevolent Government, for against ignorance the gods themselves fight in vain. Some knowledge of science would go a great way to remove the difficulty. It is not enough to tell them that sanitation is good, they must feel it as a part of their own knowledge. There is one subject of considerable importance which from time to time seems to attract attention, the desirability of investigating and encouraging Indian Medicines. This is a subject in which I have myself taken interest. In medicine as in other branches it has always been my desire that our people should know what progress our ancestors had made and test it in the light of modern knowledge. It is always a pity when old customs and arts are abandoned not after reasoned consideration but because it is fashionable to abandon them. At the same time it would be a great folly to cling to the past, when it is in conflict with science and utility, merely because it is the past. Medicine is a department in which life is at stake and the physician should feel firm ground beneath him not following where his fancy leads, but resorting to such remedies as are approved to be the best. Whatever is good in our knowledge we should try to preserve, but from reason and science not from fashion and sentiment. It therefore seems to me the wisest expedient for the preservation of the Indian system to give scholarships for its study to those who have studied and taken diplomas in Western Medicine, so that they may be able to assimilate what is good in either system. This would be better than merely encouraging men who are not in a position to examine the soundness of the method by scientific tests. In the domain of Pharmacology a great deal more should be done towards finding out the qualities of Indian drugs and ascertaining how far they can be utilized. I once offered a chair to this college with this object, but nothing much came out of it. If the use of these drugs were once based on competent scientific knowledge and with an eye on our climate and constitution, the necessity of preparation on a large scale might open a new source of industry. Some of you will soon be practising as physicians. To these I would address a few words of advice. In the relations, the almost fiduciary relations between a doctor and his clients, the gifts which have always helped to secure and keep a large practise, are sympathy and engaging manners. The old, Indian doctors used to recite Mantras when administering a medicine. Now that the ignorance and spirit of faith to which the simple method of commanding confidence addressed itself is dying out sympathy and good manners must be your Mantras. Cultivate, therefore, a spirit of sympathy, let your manners please and command confidence. Yet though tact and consideration are so important, they must not be given importance at the cost of injury to the patient. Popularity must be subordinated to his real welfare, a physician must above all have firmness and the courage of his convictions. He should not be swayed by vague and baseless considerations which have nothing to do with the application of his science. If he is, he is acting in a manner derogatory to his profession. An Indian doctor ought also to pay special attention to the food of invalids. He should know the diet of all the classes of patients he is likely to come across. Instances may be pointed out in earlier Indian history of Indian Kings and Emperors providing dispensaries and other medical assistance to their subjects. But I doubt whether any one can point out any such prince who has systematically provided so many dispensaries, hospitals, and various methods of bringing medical aid home to the doors of the greatest possible number of people. It is in Europe that this has first been done mainly by the humane enterpriza of private charity. Let us gratefully remember that the British Government has been the first government to bring it into India and again the first government which has recognised provision of medical aid as the duty of the State and let us hope that it will establish a yet further claim to the gratitude of the country by continuing to develop this wise and benevolent policy in the increase of medical aid and sanitation in the village and in the larger supply of doctors and trained nurses and midwives. Let me also suggest the establishment of an institution for the importing a fair knowlege of the WesternScience in addition to their own to Vaidyas, Hakims, and similar classes, who are often the only sort of medical practitioners within reach of the poorer people. But these alhough we cannot expect from them the same knowledge as from graduates, should have at least some acquaintance with the English language; otherwise they would not be able to add to the knowledge imparted by studying the more recent developements inthe only medium where they are to be found, the languagues of Europe. Practitioners are instructed in a State institution and commanding confidence by the possession of State Certificates or Diplomas, would honorably fill up a large field, now supplied only with unscientific practitioners and round off the medical system of the country. The Native States have followed the example set them, often to an extent not realised outside. In Baroda, for instance it has been introduced with a yet further modification, Municipal taxation has not been yet imposed and let us hope circumstances will allow us long to continue that happy exemption; yet almost every town of a population of 7000 and more is provided with a dispensary, the total number reaching 51. There is also a system of town and village sanitation in the former case with carefully worked out rules and regulations and with elected members. These may admit of improvement of increased effectiveness of working; but the means have been provided and a beginning made. Nor have I any doubt that other states have made, some such advance. The organization of such a system makes it necessary to employ more and more graduates educated in colleges such as yours. The welfare of the Grand Medical College is therefore a matter of interest to us all. Let us hope that it will go on flourishing, will steadily increase its staff without finding necessary or expedient to restrict its members as has been the case at Poona. This is a case which I cannot let pass with a word of regret, for of such colleges we have much need in India. At the same time the cry for Technical Education may be pushed to far. This country has and will long continue to have yet more need of a liberal training for the mind. We have not progressed so far that we can afford to follow the example of France which is now intending to assign a predominent place to Technical and Industrial Education. We should rather follow America, a great and commercial nation which yet combines the two branches of study while still assigning a large place to the elder. To perfect and extend the mental training of the nation through compulsory universal education, is the prior and more urgent need and quite apart from any advantage to myself as the Ruler of my State. In expressing my good wishes for the College and compliments to the Principal and Staff on its excellent management, I feel I am not expressing my own feelings alone. That Dr. Hatch and his assistants have deserved well of the public by conscientious painstakig and ability beyond the ordinary is the universal opinion which any mention of them elicits from all well-informed quarters. And I mention this because I feel that there is no greater reward or inspiring encouragement to a public servant than to find his labours appreciated by those for whom he works. I should haveliked to add a few observations about the influence of Government on health and longevity which are very considerable, as well, as a few other points, but I have already exceeded measure in the length of my remarks, and I will not tax your attention. If I had said so much it was from a strong desire to suggest to you what opportunities lay before you. By labour, both theoretical and practical ennoble in your own department and profession you may add fame to your University, improve your country, and yourselves. You may in your own lives justify the dictum of the poet.

"The path of duty is the way to Glory."

Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman in proposing a vote of thanks to H. H. the Gaikwar said that his Highness who was one of the most enlightened, broad-minder and public-spirited native princes of India had laid them under a deep obligation not only by specially coming down all the way from Baroda for the purpose of presiding at the distribution of prizes, but also by his very able, eloquent and scientific discourse which he delivered that evening. He had laid them under further obligationby presenting the institution with handsome donations amounting to Rs. 6,000, showing that his Highness takes a deep and sustained interest in the college, for which a chair for pharmacology was also endowed a few years ago by another handsome donation of Rs. 20,000 (Cheers.). He hoped and trusted that the worthy example set by his Highness would be followed by many of the Princes of the Native States in Western India, (applause), because the advantages of such endowments were reciprocal. He was proud to claim his Highness as the ruler of the place where he was born, namely, Nowsaree, which was very properly described as the "paradise of Guzerat," which produced illustrious men like the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji, Mr. J. N. Tata, and others who had made their mark in the future history of the Indian Empire—(applause.) He hoped that besides making ample provisions for the advancement and welfare of his own subjects, his Highness would be pleased to extend his philanthropy to such deserving institutions like the Grant Medical College. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Dr. H. P. Dimmock having seconded the proposition it was carried with acclamation.

His Highness acknowledged the compliment in a few words and the proceedings terminated.

Before his Highness left he was decorated with a garland of flowers by a Hindu lady student of the College.

BRIDGE.

BRIDGE was first heard of in this country in the early nineties. Old fashioned whist players naturally looked askance at the stranger, while the solo division almost forgot to quarrel in their eagerness to denounce the daring intruder. It is, therefore, a matter for contragulation, that a few bold spirits gave it a warm welcome from the first, and mastered its points and peculiarities with such gusto that recruits rapidly joined their ranks and flocked to the Bridge table "Whist is good enough for me" the cry of the timorous was no longer heard in the land, as one by one the lovers of the old game succumbed to the seductions of the new. So it has come to pass that at the leading London clubs almost all other games of cards have been forsaken by general assent, and the provinces have followed suit in practical approval of this new departure; while in many drawing.rooms afternoon Bridge has become the attraction to which ladies lend their ready countenance, as they study its many phases with due solemnity and devotion.

It is a strange fact that, although now universally played, not only in this country but also throughout America, there should be no recognised standard work on Bridge. Text-books have been published in plenty, and some of the latter ones have claimed a certain amount of attention. The time has, however, arrived when an authority should be constituted, to whom reference could be made by the rapidly increasing body of Bridge players. Questions of rules, points of etiquette, and other contentious matters are continually being raised, and as every player has his own pet author, no satisfactory solution of the difficulty is arrived at. Even the constantly recurring question as to when the dealer is justified in making a black suit trumps has never been satisfactorily answered; and although the point has been argued ad nauseam, there has been as yet no definite and accepted, ruling. It is now generally admitted that several of the peesent rules require amendment. The penalty for revoking is obviously too servere; adopted haphazard from the law affecting revokes at whist, no allowance was made for the different values of the tricks at Bridge; we therefore find that, whereas a revoke in undoubled spades involves a penalty of six, a similar mishap in doubled hearts would enable the other side to add no less than forty-eight to their score. Another point that undoubtedly requires attention is the doubling and redoubling out of turns; the rule distinctly states that when the declaration on a trump suit has been made, the player sitting on the left of the dealer shall have the option of doubling. In case he does not desire to exercise that privilege he shall ask his partner "May I lead?" His partner has then the power to double; but should he forego this be must request his partner to lead. If either adversary doubles, the original declarer of trumps has the right to redouble, and must either do so or say "Content," on which his partner has a similar option. Oddly enough, there is no penalty; for the breach of this rule, and it often happens that the doubling and redoubling is done by the wrong hand. Is some circles however an understanding has been come to that, should any player double or redouble out of turn, both his and his partner's right to do so is cancelled, and the game proceeds. This, although drastic, to some extent meets the difficulty; but it is a further proof that a recognised authority to settle points of this character is sorely needed.

There is probably no game of cards at which etiquette should be more strictly observed than at Bridge its unwritten laws, the breaking of which involves no penalty are of the greatest importance, First among these is the necessity of leaving a declaration to your partner without revealing the strenght or weakness of your own hand. A prolonged hesitation, or a quick decision after a hasty survey of your hand, conveys bundles information to your partnar, to which he is absolutely unentitled; even the addition of the harmless word "well" to the usual formula of "I leave the declaration to you" may be an intimation of some strength in the hand; and an observant partner, however honourable, may thus be unconsciously and improperly influenced. Again, there should be no hesitation on the part of the leader as to whether he shall double; as soon as he has sorted his hand he should be able to decide which suit he is justified in raising, so that when the declaration is made he can either double at once or ask his partner's permission to lead. This same remark applies to unblocking your partner's suit and to finishing; any hint given by hesitation is unfair, and should be studiously avoided.

As an index to character there is perhaps no game so searching as Bridge, and very various are the types to be met with at the Bridge table. There is the thoroughly earnest player, who will devote as much concentrated thought to the play of an undoubled spade as he would to hearts at sixty-four a trick, and who can throw more reproach into his "Oh! partner, why not return my lead in diamonds?" than did Cæsar into his "Et tu, Brute." Then we find the malicious player, whose apparent object is not so much to make tricks as to annoy his adversaries (and incidentally his partner) by producing, late in the game, certain high cards, of the possession of which, from his previous play, no one suspected him; or we have the gloomy player, who takes a fierce joy in declaring an original spade with the score at "love all," and then finding his partner with "a hundred aces!" But the type that stands out by itself, gloriously alone, is the man who boasts that he plays by instinct: a born philosopher with a memory as short as his hesitation is long, he relies, on his instinct for the solution of all difficulties, with the result that he either blocks his partner's suit, or else forgets to draw the last trump; but whose cheery remark, "I could not have played worse," and whose sunny nature promptly, disarm all criticism.

A very pleasing feature in connection with Bridge is the extraordinary interest taken in the game by the fairer six; ladies have from time immemorial honoured the whist table with their charming presence but except as an aid to conversation, they have found the game generally unprofitable and invariably dull They have, therefore, hailed with acclamation the advent of Bridge. The delightful speculation involved in the choice of trumps strongly appeals to the feminine heart, while the responsibility of the dealer in having the sole control of the play of the hand gratifies the love of power so strongly ingrained in every daughter of Eve. The consequence is that the Book-tea is rapidly vanishing before the delights of a "No trumper," and even Ping-Pong cannot vie with the attractions of a "redoubled Heart." It is most gratifying to note the quick progress that our fair friends are making in the game. As in everything else in which they take a keen interest, they are already proving themselves a match for the sterner; and could they but moderate their gambling instinct in their choice of trumps, they would some day become qualified to play in the best Bridge circles.

The rule that no one is fitted for duty on a steamship who has not served on board a sailing vessel has its counterpart in the assertion that no one can be a first-class Bridge player who has not been well grounded in art and science of whist; but the obvious rejoinder is, Where and how is your young player to obtain any practical experience in whist? Except in a few clubs where Bridge has been actually forbidden by the committee the older game is scarcely ever played; in fact, it almost threatens to become extinct from disuse—a consummation devoutly to be deprecated.—Chicane in the World."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicamens according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are specially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

AN EXPERT CRITICISM OF CORDITE.

WE take the following from "Engineering": In the days of black powder the velocities were limited to about 1,600 foot-seconds, owing principally to the quick rate of burning of powder. The modern propelling powders, such as the various forms of nitrocellulose and nitro-glycerine, are much slower burning, and thus longer guns can be utilised in which a a greater number of expansions of the gas are obtained, thereby increasing the velocity to a very much greater extent, in many cases up to 3000 foot-seconds. As to the type of powder to be used as a propellant, there is now practically no difference of opinion throughout Europe and America, nitro-celtulose being preferred on all hands. The United States, Russia, and France have adopted the nitro-cellulose form for some time. Germany has been late in its adoption, having used a form of nitro-glycerine powder containing about 25 per cent. nitro-glycerine, but has now practically decided to adopt a nitro-cellulose powder. The fact, however, of nearly all the great countries of the world, excepting our own, having adopted it, is to some extent a reason why our own Government should give it the greatest consideration. At the present time Great Britain is using cordite containing about 57 per cent. of nitro-glycerine. This powder has now been in use for about nine years, and in its day may be said to have been one of the best known explosives at the time of its introduction; it was absolutely necessary for our naval supremacy to introduce a smokeless powder; hence, at that time Great Britain acted advisedly. Since that period, however, the manufacture of nitro-cellulose powders has very greatly improved, and the powders now being adopted by Russia and Germany are quite as safe in their use as cordite and other known modifications of cordite having various percentages of nitroglycerine. Nitro-cellulose powder has the great advantage of being capable of producing in modern artillery the highest possible ballistics with the least possible amount of wear to the gun; and, therefore, at the moment its introduction should be treated from a most serious standpoint. The temperature of explosion of cordiate is practically double that of nitro-cellulose powders. This great difference in temperature of explosion has a great bearing upon the wear of guns, for with so high a temperature of explosion as cordiate far exceeding the melting point of steel, it is not reasonable to expect a gun to last for many rounds, and especially if large charges are used, developing heavy volumes of gas. Now, in order to obtain high ballistics, it is very necessary to develop very large quantities of gas, with the view of keeping the volumes of expansion of the gas at the higher pressures as long a possible, and continuing the pressures to the muzzle of the gun. If cordite is used, having this very high temperatre of explosion these volumes of gas at the high pressure must of necessity seriously affect the bore of the gun, especially at the commencement of the rifling. The nature of the wear of the bore with cordite is also very serious, taking the form as it does at the commencement of erosion of very thin fine lines, which develop as the rounds are continued, completely washing away the surface, and quite abnormally enlarging the seat in the gun, where the shot is rammed home. This after a few rounds allows the shot to be over-rammed, increasing the volume of the chamber, which, in its turn, diminishes the pressure, reducing the energy of the gun and varying the velocities, and threfore the range, accuracy, and, indeed, every point which to the gunner is an absolute essential. The effect of using cordite in 6-in. high-powdered guns, having velocities of 2800 ft. to 3000 ft., is to entail a loss of some 500 to 600 foot-seconds, after about 200 rounds have been fired, representing a loss of energy of about 34 per cent., owing to the devolopment of erosive effects. Furthermore, these velocities vary very materially with the temperature, and in some guns as much as 3 ft. for every degree Fahrenheit.

BRIGANDAGE IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

IN Turkey so many tales are told of brigands and highwaymen, and their doings, that all travellers in the land of the Sultan must have heard more than enough of them. Asia Minor is especially rich in stories of brigands; for the mountainous country lends itself very readily to the operations of the outlaws and until late years they flourished in a truly remakable manner. Now, although they appear to be less numerous, many bands doubtless exist. The men enrolled in these bands have joined for various reasons. Sometimes an individual will turn highwayman apparently from love of adventure; but often a number of reckless or oppressed men, either chafing under real or fancied grievances against the Government, or outlawed for offences or alleged offences, draw together under the leadership of some bold spirit and start operations on a large scale.

The terror the outlaws inspire depends mainly on the character of the leader. Villages within their sphere of action are forced to pay blackmail; the officials charged with the maintenance of order and administration of justice are frequently compelled to sit idly by while their provinces are pillaged openly; and the police are often either in league with the band or too weak to offer any effectual resistance. So matters go from bad to worse, until some deed too atrocious to be passed over by even the most inept or careless official cries aloud for vigorous measures. Then the military are called out, and the nest of hornets is forcibly dispersed.

One of the most daring ruffians who ever plied his criminal trade in Turkey was an Armenian, who achieved notoriety by waylaying a French vice-consul in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, robbing him of a large sum, and stripping him nearly to the skin. The robber was not brought to book, despite the energetic representations of the French agent; and it was popularly believed that the Armenian was in the good graces of certain high officials at Aleppo. Until quite lately there was in the vilayet of Bagded two notorious outlaws, working on independent lines, who rendered the whole district unsafe except for large parties of well-armed travellers. The bandits' favourite theatre of operations was the road between Bagdad and Hillah, which is much frequented by merchants and by thousands of pilgrims who annually visit the shrines at Kerbelah and Nedjef. The first of the individuals referred to, Ahmet Bey, as he was called, had formerly held the rank of captain in the Sultan's army at Bagdad; but having committed some crime—murder, according to common report—he had been compelled to flee from the city. As was only natural under the circumstances, the hand of law and order as administered in those parts being against him, he retaliated by turning robber, and being of a bold and dashing character, acquired a reputation for himself in a very short time. He certainly had hot blood in him, and after his experience of the delights of an outlaw's life found it impossible to settle down satisfactorily to the tame routine of barracks. He therefore once more took to the road, and this time managed to carry off several army rifles with him. By distributing the stolen weapons judiciously he made a number of friends, and became quite a hero among the lawless tribes of the neighbourhood.—H. Valentine Geere in "Chambers's Journal."

LONDON'S HISTORIC RECORDS.

ON the initiative of Mr. W. J. Bull, M. P., L. C. C. the London County Council recently decided that a new standing committee of the Council should be appointed for the purpose of taking under their control certain questions relating to historic buildings records of the Council, the administration of its library, and other cognate matters. A representative of the "St. James's Budget" has had an opportunity of interviewing the hon. member in regard to the scheme. Mr. Bull said that to him there was no place he loved so much, no place which seemed to him so full of interest as London, and it was for that reason he desired that the London County Council should do what it could to thoroughly organise research into all matters of historical and archæological interest in the metropolis. The records of the Council alone formed a vast mass of interesting matter, and while speaking of that he would like to mention the great assistance which Mr. Lawrence Gomme, the statistical officer and clerk to the Council, had given him in the pursuit of his project.

"You wish to get Londoners to pay greater attention to the objects of interest around them?"

"Yes, but primarily my desire is that we should lose no objet of interest, and no records by a lack of interest. If we begin in a business-like way now we shall save a good deal of sacrilege, and likewise we shall accumulate a fund of historical and other knowledge which has either not yet been systematised or is not known. Take the matter of art and other collections. There are large numbers of private collections in London and several public ones. The recent gift of Mr. F. J. Horniman to London is quite enough of itsel to show the necessity of such committee as has now been decided upon.

Then there is much to do in properly looking after the historical buildings of the Metropolis and in seeing that old records in connection with them are not allowed to sink into oblivion. Exact topographical details should be noted by means of metal plates in the earth, or the flooring of any building, showing exactly where, say, a certain famous trial took place, or a famous man spoke, or was born. I think we shall be able to show Londoners that this committee can do good work, and gradually rouse their interest in London as a whole—that is to say, London as it has been, as it is, and as it may be. Such an object will make them better citizens, and more inspired with the sentiment of local patriotism."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MUNICIPALISATION AND ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE.

WITHIN the past few years municipalisation has attracked a very great attention in this country, and it has been the means of stopping electric enterprise to a disastrous extent. There is reason to believe, however, that we have passed through the worst of the the movement. The number of people really interested in fostering municipal enterprise was never very great. There were a certain number of doctrinaire socialists, and there were also the persons who imagined that the rates could be reduced by municipal trading, but these were not really numerours. The actual mainstays of the movement were the town councillors and the officials, and these, of course, together made only a very small body, although a noisy one. The town councillor is usually a man of ambition, who seeks in municipal work an outlet for his energy which he cannot find in his business. Fate has placed him in a provincial town, and has confined his career to retail dealings in the necessaries of life. His education has not been of that broad character which enables a man to interest himself deeply in literature or science, and hence it is only by throwing himself into public matters that he can expend his energy, and also satisfy the desire of his soul for some bigger field of action than is offered by his shop or his warehouse. Such a man welcomes the doctrine of municipalisation with all his heart. The carrying out of great works, the distribution of electric energy, the management of tramways, the construction of reservoirs, and the like, afford him far greater opportunities of distinguishing himself than can be got from mere debates at the council table. To be on a committee that decides momentous issues, and spends hundreds of thousands of pounds, lifts himself out of the petty career which seemed to enclose him like a prison, and puts him on the level of merchant princes, and even of statesmen. No wonder he seeks to impress the world with the idea that the municipality is a sacred institution which must not be interfered with even by Parliament, and succeeds in doing so to a great extent. In this he is ably seconded by the officials, to whom every increase of municipal business means an addition in the way of salary or fees. But the councillors and the town clerks together make up an infinitesimal fraction of the population; the rest have hitherto taken very little part in the struggle between municipalities and private enterprise, but there are signs that they are beginning to do so. The man in the street—that omniscient person—is undergoing a process of rapid education, and it only needs for this to be completed for a great change to be worked in our public policy. The daily papers have been pointing out to him that he is far worse served than the American citizen—that in the matter of electric tramways and electric light he is behind the world, and that the financiers of the United States are about to descend on his markets and rob him of his living. It needs but little more to thoroughly alarm him, and make him demand the frank encouragement of private enterprise. The passage of three electric power Bills last session was a step in this direction, and was the first break in the ring of municipal monopoly. As was pointed out by Mr. W. L. Madgen in his very excellent paper, "The Electric Power Bills of 1900: Before and After," recently read before the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the municipal veto is a veto on progress, because town councils are trustees of public funds and cannot enter into speculative enterprises. In every branch of life to which it extends we must remain behindhand, as compared with nations who give free scope to their inventors and engineers. Now this Session the Light Railways Act must be repassed, unless it is to be allowed to drop, and it is to be hoped that strong pressure will be brought to bear on Members of Parliament in order to get it widened in scope. It is only by its aid that tramway enterprise can be carried on. The 21 years' purchase clause under the Tramway's Act is an absolute bar to the ordinary method of procedure, and it is only by getting a tramway passed as alight railway, in part or in whole, that capital can be raised from the public for its construction. The Government is pledged to some scheme for the better housing of the working classes, but nothing that they are likely to do can be so advantageous as the general spread of electric tramways. It lies with the general public to decide whether the present restrictions shall be relaxed. The Board of Trade and Parliament are plastic bodies which respond easily to pressure. Hitherto all the pressure has been exercised by the municipalities; it is time the general public took the squeezing in hand.—"Engineering."

THE TACTICS OF THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

WRIGGLING OUT OF A QUANDARY.

A PARIS Correspondent writes:—The preoccupations and policy of the Socialist Deputies offer ample food at present for reflection. The group is engaged in an uneasy effort to reconcile its principles with its interest, to live up to its reputation while preserving the Cabinet from peril. Just as the best thief-catcher is a reformed rogue, so the wiliest and most thorough-going Opportunist is the Revolutionary who has learned on which side his bread is buttered. Condemned by their affection for a Cabinet which they cherish as the apple of their eye to the once unaccustomed role of ardent Ministerialists, the Socialists have had to wriggle out of a dire quandary. They have had to choose between upsetting the Government and renouncing their sole claim to existence, which is playing the damagogue and the root-and-branch reformer. It is over the Associations Bill and the miners' strike at Monceau that they have thus been in difficulties. The traditions of the party demanded that it should make a pretence of rendering the bill even more drastic than its authors have framed it. In consequence they proposed the wiping out, pure and simple, of the religious associations. The bill will have this result, but the Socialists saw their way to an advertisement after their own heart by demanding in plain language what the bill accords covertly. The amendment was proposed in the name of the entire party; it has now been withdrawn so far as the group is officially concerned. The reason of this change of front, resorted to after much deliberatio and sorely against the grain, is that the Opposition threatened to support the amendment which in that case might have been voted to the discomfiture of the Cabinet. The Monceau business is an even worse stumbling-block, and will necessitate a still more painful, because more dangerous sacrifice. Things have happened at Monceau of a nature to provoke the most fiery Socialist's indignation. They were to be threshed out in an interpellation on Friday, and the mild efforts of the Government to preserve law and order were to be denounced with equal vigour and insincerity. But again the Opposition has spoiled sport by proposing to fall into line with the Socialists. The latter, fearful of exciting the ire of their proletarian masters, have not ventured as yet to withdraw the interpellation; but they are leaving no stone unturned to induce the miners' representatives to consent to these tactics and in any case they will contrive that the incident ends in smoke.

THE FRENCH AND THE WAR OF 1870.

IGNORANCE OF THE RISING GENERATION.

A PARIS Correspondent writes:—Not long ago a writer on military subjects related with conceivable stupefaction an anecdote for the truth of which he was able to vouch. In the course of a visit of inspection, a General had questioned a recruit as to what he knew about the war of 1870. In his utter inability even to grasp the meaning of the question, the soldier had stared open-mouthed at his officer, and it was finally elicited from him that this was the first he had ever heard of the Franco-German war. The narrator of the anecdote expressed the belief that this remarkable example of crass ignorance was a wholly exceptional case. He has speedily received proof that he was mistaken. A cavalry officer has written him a letter from which I make the following interesting extract:—"You cite a case which you suppose is isolated, but which, nevertheless, astonishes and grieves you. What would you say if you knew the truth? I am in the habit of making every year a small, informal inquiry into the degree of instruction of the recruits drafted into the company I command, I always put the men the three following questions among others; What do you know about the war of 1870? About Alsace-Lorraine? About Bismarck? I receive on the average fifty recruits composed of peasants from Normandy and Britany, and some few Parisians. Out of the fifty thirty can make no answer whatever to my questions. They know nothing at all. Ten have heard something to the effect that Lorraine is a province, that Bismarck was a German General or Emperor (!) and that the war of 1870 was not favourable to France. But their notions are far too vague to make any impression on their minds. Finally ten of the men, the Parisians in particular, have some idea of what our disasters were. For five years in succession I have obtained a like result. I inform you of it without comment." As the writer points out, the German invader was seen in almost every corner of Normandy, and penetrated far into Brittany, so that it is all the more astonishing that the rising generation in these provinces should know so little about the war. The ignorance of the peasants of the South of France may be expected to be more absolute still. With a state of things such as these facts reveal in existence and even a Paul Deroulede admitting, as he did in his recent speech, a war for the recovery of the lost provinces to be out of the question it is evident that the policy of "La Revanche" has lived.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Egyptian Research Account announces the discovery in Upper Egypt of the Royal tomb of Neter-Kha, tthe King credited with the building of the famous step-pyramid of Saggara. His name appears on a rock in Sinai near others of the IVth Dynasty, but relies now being found in his tomb are analogous rather to those of the 2nd Dynasty. The nature of the tomb itself is remarkable, and had caused it to be regarded in the past as a fort. The arched roof of its descending stairway is the earliest yet recorded, and carries back the history of the Egyptian arch to the fourth millenuium B. C. The excavations are being made by Mr J. Garstang.

At the present moment there exist two vacancies for admission to the ranks of the Military Knights of Windsor. This Order dates from the reign of Edward III, and is rather older than that of the Garter. It was instituted by its Royal founder for the purpose of providing a suitable haven in which the more deserving among his officers might end their days. These, to the number of twenty-six, were granted a pension of one shilling a day and free quarters in Windsor Castle. The chief conditions imposed on the accepted applicants were those of celibacy, daily attendance at St. George's Chapel, and continual residence at the Castle. With the progress of time, says the "Daily News," all these restrictions have been removed, and the sole qualifications demanded of the knights at the present day is that they should have distinguished themselves in the battlefield, and be straitened in their means. The establishment is now limited to eighteen.

A Victorian Gold Jubilee Exhibition is to be opened at Bendigo in November next to commemorate the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851. The scheme is international in scope and character, and is designed to illustrate the marvellous advance that has been made during the past half-century in the various phases of mining, arts, sciences, manufactures, industries, produce, inventions, and discoveries of the Old World and the New. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Government of Victoria, which has largely subsidised the fund, the City Council of Bendigo, and the surrounding municipalities, while Mr. J. Stirling, the mining representative of the Victorian Government in London, is acting for the scheme in England.

The speech made by Earl Roberts should prove an effective answer to Pro-Boer libels on British troops. "I never heard," he says, "a single complaint made of a soldier being in any way rude or behaving in an improper manner towards any of the women." This excellent behaviour he attributes to the work done by the Army Temperance Association, for though the men could obtain no intoxicating drink as a rule, even at Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, when drink was obtainable they behaved admirably, a fact to which testimony was borne by the residents of those places. Seeing that such excellent results are obtained, every one will join with Earl Roberts in hoping that the association will continue to flourish.

An unpleasant incident has occurred on board the "Ophir," in which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are to proceed to Australia. Nineteen of the stokers refused to comply with a Service regulation to be vaccinated. On being told to leave the ship, the other stokers expressed a desire to follow them. The places of all the men were immediately filled by stokers from the Portsmouth Naval Depot. The engine room complement had been supplied by the Orient Company

A syndicate is in process of formation for the purpose of holding an exhibition in London in the summer of 1903 of the industries, arts, and sciences of the Chinese Empire. Preliminary negotiations have been entered into for renting Olympia, Kensington, which, with its annexe, forms a most suitable place for such a purpose. One important element of success in the proposed exhibition will be its absolute novelty, for little is known of the industries and arts, the manners and customs, of China.

The Duchess of Cornwall and York ordered some weeks since from the Guild of Women Bookbinders a magnificent album to be prepared for her in view of the collection of sketches, photographs, autographs, and such souvenirs that she expects to amass in the course of her forthcoming colonial tour. The volume is about eighteen inches square. For the binding a highly polished morocco of a warm shade of green has been employed, and it is inlaid with upwards of a hundred conventional flowers in gold and red, symbolic of the wattle and maple-leaf of some of the colonies to be visited, while flights of swallows in gold tooling are emblematic of travel. On the cover is the Duchess' cipher, "V.M.' surmounted by her coronet.

In China a curious custom prevails. If a man commits a crime punishable by imprisonment, and escapes before the police arrest him, his wife, his children, his mother—in fact, all his relations that live with him—are secured as hostages and put in prison till the real culprit is caught. The Chinese prisons, as it may be imagined, have to be large in order to carry out this system of family imprisonment which in many cases lasts for years. The expense the Chinese Government is put to in feeding the prisoners, says "Womanhood" is not so great as might be expected in the circumstances, as they put the greater part of the burden of feeding the prisoners on their relatives or friends. If the prisoners do not happen to possess any, so much the worse for them, for the Government allowance of, in our money, about a penny a day, is hardly enough to keep even a Chinese prisoner alive. Women and children often manage, however, to linger on for years in this state of semi-starvation which would kill a European in a few weeks. The prisons are shockingly dirty, and many of the prisoners, both men and women, are chained in their cells.

In parts of European Russia (says the "Engineering Magazine") there is an annual increase of 30 per cent., in the number of factories and machine shops erected, some of them equipped with the most modern and powerful machinery in the world. In Trans-Caucasus, the hand loom is being replaced by the cotton mill, worked by steam or water power. The 3,000 miles of the Trans-Caspian Railway, although built solely as a military road, have been of necessity, turned over to the Department of Commerce, owing to the unexpected and enormous increase in traffic along the line; and so rapid has been the unlooked-for development and settlement of Central Asia by European Russians that it is now deemed necessary that three additional railways should be built to connect the Trans-Caspian system with that of European Russia.

Photographers—amateur and other—will be interested in some details of the largest camera in the world constructed by Mr. George R. Lawrence for the purpose of taking views of the superb "Limited" train between Chicago and St. Louis, built by the Chicago and Alton Railway Company. This camera will secure on a single plate a picture 4 1 2ft. by 3ft., three times as large as the largest plate ever before exposed. The weight of the camera is 900lbs., and the plate holder, when loaded, 500lbs, making a total of 1,400lb The lenses are of the Carl Zeiss patent. They are the largest photographic lenses ever made, on, being a wide-angle lens 5 1-2ft. equivalent focus and the other being a telescopic rectilinear lens of 10ft. equivalent focus, the latter being the one used when making the large photograph. The taking of the picture required the services of 15 men. An exposure of two and one-half minutes enabled Mr. Lawrence to secure a perfect negative.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its silver medal to Lieutenant A. C, Lowry, of the first-class battle-ship Empress of India, for his gallantry in saving a seaman from a wrecked steamer off the island of Andros, in the Grecian Archipelago, on the 19th September. Lieutenant Lowry previously held the bronze medal and testimonial of the society. The silver medal has also been awarded to Albert E. Sparks, Petty Officer of the First-class cruiser Terrible for an act of gallantay off Wei-hai-Wei, China, on the 31st October, The piquet boat riding aster of the ship foundered, and her crew were thrown into the the sea. All except one man managed to reach the sailing launch, and Sparks seeing that this man was being swept away, went after him, and succeded in bringing him back to the launch. There was a heavy sea running, and the rocky lee shore was in dangerous proximity.

An estimate of the further amount required during the year ending on the 31st inst. for the service of the Ordnance Factories was issued as a Parliamentary paper. The supple. mentary estimate—the net total of which is £100—is required to provide for the execution of orders given by the War Office and Admiralty to the factories in excess of those contemplated when the original est'mate was framed. This makes a gross total of £5,267,000 as a revised estimate for the current financial year.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

The song and painoforte recital given at St. James's Hall by Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan and Miss Elizabeth Reynolds was a most unqualified success. The popular baritone has been studying in Paris for nearly a year, and the songs that he chose for his re-appearance in London were full of variety and interest. The dainty little selection from Liza Lehmann's new song-cycle, "The Daisy Chain," the passionate strain of "A Dirge for Poland" (Chopin); the enraptured Zuni Indian love song, and the rich humour of "Widow Machree," were all given by Mr. O'Sullivan with the full sweetness and power of his magnificent voice. His brogue is perfect. He was born in San Francisco, but his father belonged to Skibbereen, and his mother came from Bandon, so that Cork can fairly claim an Irish singer in Dennis O'Sullivan.

Mr. O'Sullivan is of middle height, with tremendous breadth of chest and shoulders; with a compact, well-carried head: frank, humorous eyes; a small mouth, but a square, strong chin; the tuneful voice of a singer, and the physique of an athlete. He is little over thirty, and his professional career commenced only five years ago, but he has appeared in every big city of the United States; created Shamus, in Shamus O'Brien, at the Opera Comique; toured with the Carl Rosa Company; given recitals in Ireland, London, and Frisco; and this year he is to be the vocal adjudicator, for the third time of the Feis Ceoil (National Irish Festival).

Mr. O'Sullivan is a member of the Olympic, the famous athletic club in San Francisco. He practised boxing for three years with Jim Corbett, and tells a good story of an experience in New England when his skill and strength were of great service. One night, in a small hotel in Massachusetts, he was awakened by someone trying to enter his room. Finally the door was angrily burst open. "Get out of my room!" cried Mr. O'Sulivan, jumping up. The man who had entered refused, in very strong language, to go, so the athletic singer decided to avoid argument by turning him out. Commencing with a scuffle, Mr. O'Sullivan instantly discovered that the stranger was as skilful as himself. But the short and sharp pugilistic encounter ended by the singer, though considerably knocked about, returning to his room triumphant, while the stranger lay stretched on the floor outside. Then the darkie porter appeared and calmly asked Mr. O'Sullivan, pointing to the prostrate stranger, "Beg pardon, sah, dat gentl'man been distarbin' yo, sah?" The next morning Mr. O'Sullivan discovered that his opponent of the previous night was the champion middleweight of New England.

Mrs. Lewis Waller is playing "Zaza" with her company round the suburban theatres to enormous business, and the small but important character of Mme. Dufresne is in the hands of Miss Jessie Gunter, a young actress who possesses so many qualities that make for success that one is not surprised that her three years on the stage have been fully occupied. Miss Gunter is tall and handsome, with a certain manner which suggests the grand ease and calm self-possession of the late Miss Leclercq; but at the same time there is something about her face that reminds one instantly of Miss Ada Rehan. Her first engagement was to "walk on" at Her Majesty's, in "Julius Cæsar." One night on her offering a cup of water to Mark Antony, Mr. Tree said in an aside to her, "The first part I ever played was named Gunter. I was a villain, and was hissed!" Miss Gunter's last London engagement was in "Don Juan's Last Wager," when she charmingly played the small part of Osima.

Miss Gunter has already had two opportunities of proving herself a rapid study. Last autumn Mrs. Oscar Beringer wired for her to play Mrs. Arbuthnot, the other woman, in (Jim Belmont,) in the provinces, and on the last night of the tour at Oxford Miss Gunter received a summons at short notice from Mrs. Lewis Waller to take up the part which she is now playing in Zaza. The curtain fell on Jim Belmont at eleven o'clock; by twelve Miss Gunter had started for her new engagement, and travelling all night, reached the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, in time for an early rehearsal on the following morning.

With very little actual make up Mr. A. E. Matthews managed to give his audiences the impression, as the somewhat boorish Cecil in "The Awakening," at the St. James's, of a boy of twenty; but an actor of eight years' continuous engagements, who has travelled round the world, cannot possibly be quite as young as he even looks off the stage. Mr. Matthews connection with the profession before he adopted it himself is rather an interesting one. His great-uncle, Tom Matthews, was the immediate successor of Grimaldi at Old Drury. Harry Payne, by the way, the popular clown at the Lane for so many years, was a pupil of Tom Matthews. The young St. James's actor is a bachelor, and lives in a quaint little house in the north-west district. He is fond of sport, and was once fortunate enough, in Australia, to win a racehorse in a sweepstake.

Miss Alice de Winton, who is now playing Lady Eastney in Mrs. Dane's Defence at Wyndham's, is one of a trio of clever sisters who are all successful actresses. Miss Dora has just returned to England from a year's starring in Melbourne and Sydney, accompanied by her husband, Mr. J. D. Saunders. Miss Lucy, who adopted the name of Wilson when she went on the stage, is well-known in the English provinces, and Miss Alice has been a member of Mr. Wyndham's company since the production of Cyrano de Bergerac. She is tall and slight, with a great wealth of bright nut-brown hair. As Lady Eastney, she is wearing four very pretty dresses of her own design.

Miss Florence Ranstead gave a charming little song recital last week. The American Ambassador, breaking through his general rule, was one of the patrons, and but for the national mourning would certainly have been present. The somewhat sombre little stage of Queen's (small) Hall was brightened by a gorgeous basket of lillies and roses, presented to Miss Ranstead. The new contralto is unmistakably American in voice and manner. A granddaughter of the late General Quincey Adams Gillmore, she was born in "the heart of Maryland." Miss Ranstead is an orphan. Her only sister is married and still lives in Baltimore, but she herself left the States three years ago and has been studying in Paris, under M. Jaques Pouhy, and in Berlin under Reinhold Herman. She has a rich and melodious voice, and she sang Schumann's beautiful Dichterliebe with great expression and effect.

Mr Frank Curzon, the manager of the Prince of Wales, the Globe, the Strand, and Avenue Theatres, bears a striking resemblance to the indefatigable Mr. Arthur Collins, of Drury Lane. There is a comic little story of a certain friend of the two well-known managers who always declared that there was not a single point of resemblance between them. One day this mutual friend, after assuring Mr. Curzon that he could not see any likeness at all, greeted him a few hours later with these words, "Hallo, Collins! I met Curzon to-day, and he was absurd enough to say that he has sometimes been mistaken for you!" Mr. Curzon happened to see the Drury Lane manager on the other side of the road at that very minute, so he beckoned to him across and turned to the mutual friend with the words, "Please tell me who I am! You have so confused me that I don't know whether Collins is Curzon, or Curzon is Collins;"

Miss Lena Benson, who is engaged to play one of the Goddesses in "The Silver Slipper" at the Lyric, is very wellknown in South Africa, where she toured with a repertoire of comedies two or three years ago. She has nearly always played the style of characters that are known as "Lottie Venne" parts. Miss Benson started her theatrical career in a most ambitious way. Young and inexperienced, she invested her money in a new play, engaged a good company, and started out not to make, but to lose, a little fortune. She often laughs now at her brief managerial days. The high salaries that she paid have rarely been equalled, and the members of her company look back on the short tour with much pleasure and amusement. She is very bright and vivacious, and her great speciality is the singing of little French songs.

Miss Grete Hahn, who makes such a petty cigarette maker at the Court Theatre, was born in Germany, but has lived in England since she was ten years old. She had the good fortune to win the prize at an elocution competition of which Mr. Martin Harvey was the judge, and when his season at the Court was first announced Miss Hahn "Wrote in" for a little part, and was chosen for Anna. Her only other part was Micah Dow, in "The little Minister," on tour, and she tells a funny little tale of a certain landlady's reason for treating her kindly.

Miss Hahn was apparently a great favourite of this paticular landlady. She seemed anxious, unlike many of her calling, to do everything in her power to make the young actress comfortable. When Miss Hahn was going away she expressed her thanks and received the following explanation: "Oh, Miss, I like to do things for theatricals for I've got sons and daughters of my own, and you never know what they may come to!"

A PERFECT BEVERAGE.

Preferred by Connoisseurs for its high quality and delicious natural flavor.

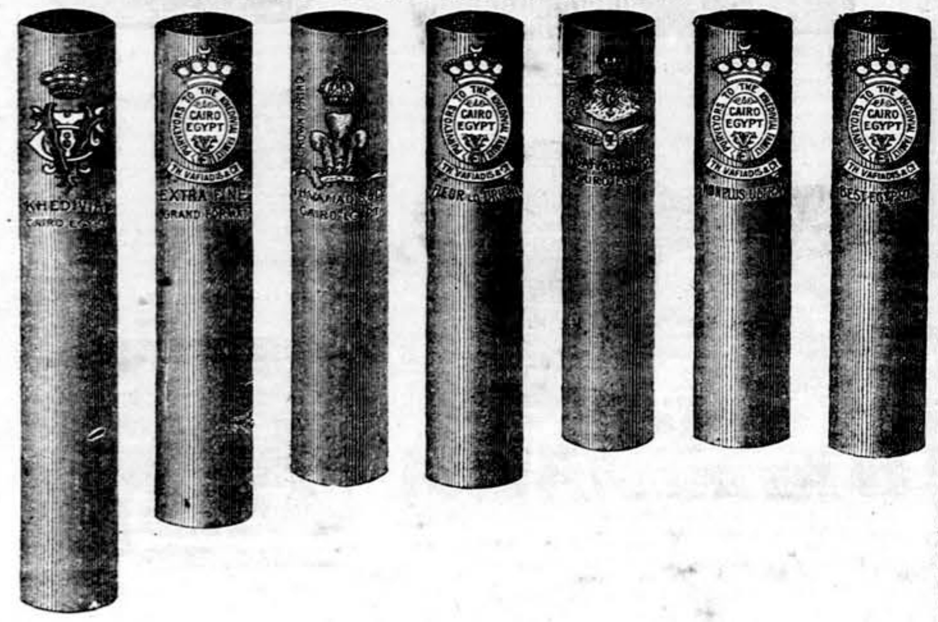
van Houten's Cocoa

Rich in nourishing and stimulating properties, it builds up and invigorates the system.

Best & Goes Farthest.

NOTHING FINER COMES
FROM THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS THAN
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION
KNOWN AND SMOKED AS HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

OUR POPULAR SPECIALITIES.



Per 00 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8 Rs. 4-8. Rs 3-12. Rs. 4. Rs 3-4. 2Rs -12.

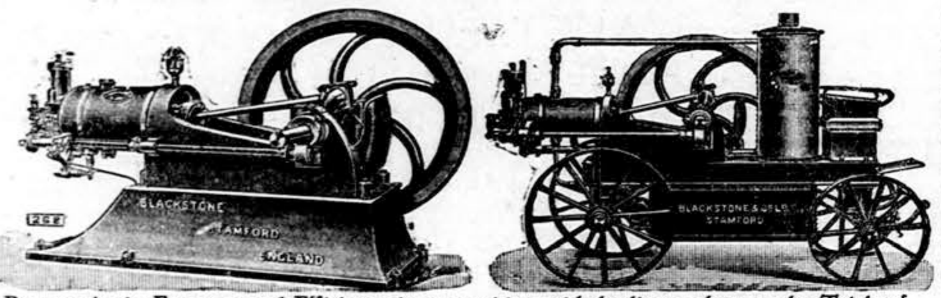
AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

THEIR POPULARITY WAS NEVER SO GREAT,
THEIR SALE NEVER SO LARGE,
AS AT PRESENT.

Guaranteed fresh, consignments received by every P. & O. Mail.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT AT
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



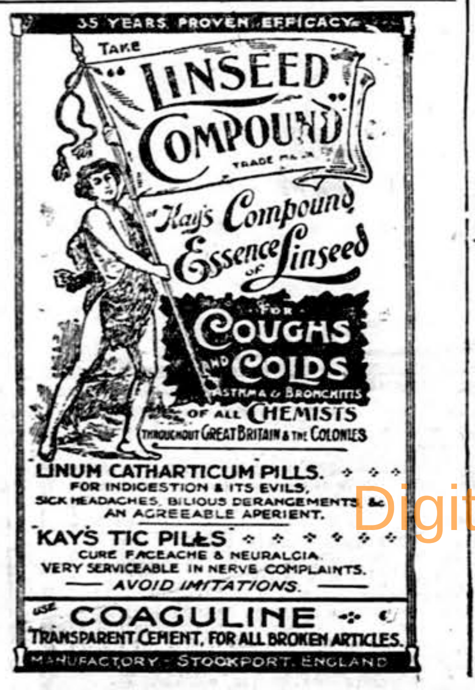
Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularties.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal &c
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay
and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG



LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS,
SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS &c
AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.

KAY'S TIC PILLS
CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA.
VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS.

USE COAGULINE
TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.
MANUFACTORY - STOCKPORT, ENGLAND

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR,
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins,
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England

EPPS'S COCOA.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets

No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers and Stores in India
[illegible] post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 18, West Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.,
Indian Star Co-operative Society
AHMEDABAD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce that, to enable the public to recognise their world-renowned *Original Worcestershire Sauce*, from others bearing a label in close imitation of theirs, they are now printing their Signature, in WHITE, diagonally across the RED LABEL on each bottle. Anyone copying the same will be at once proceeded against.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England,
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agents required for Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Ceylon

CINDERELLA MARITO CALCEOLO REGI NUPSIT
TRADE MARK
CINDERELLA (Regd.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR **HEALTH.**

WILKINSON'S

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Trade W Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS,** and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name Thomas Wilkinson and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Of all Chemists.

'Lanoline'

Dartring Brand.
This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' in collapsable tubes,
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

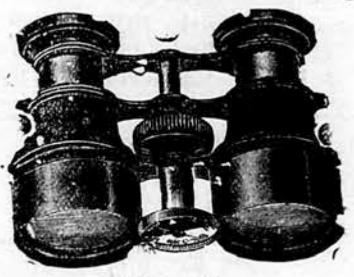
NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 $\frac{3}{16}$ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description for Embroidery.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

LONDON. Prince of Wales Hotel, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams "Suasively London" Terms from 9/6 per day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

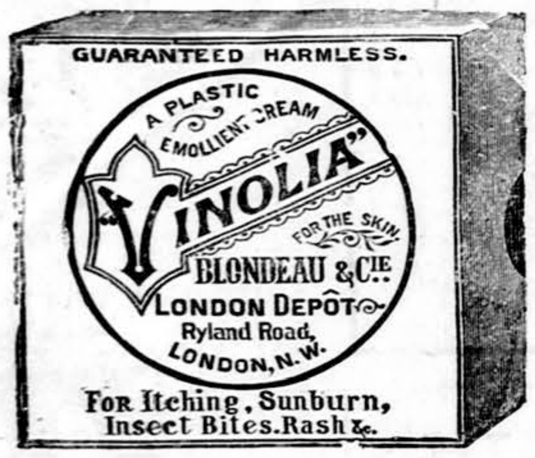
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.



Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXIONS.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

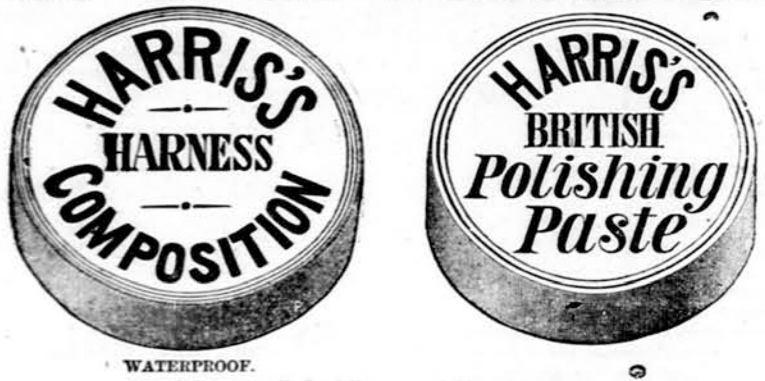
True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Bezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a single case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

S. & H. HARRIS.



WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment. partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE THE WORLD.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

BENGER'S

GOLD MEDAL,
Health Exhibition, London.

The British Medical Journal says—
"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The Lancet says—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The London Medical Record says—
"It is invaluable."

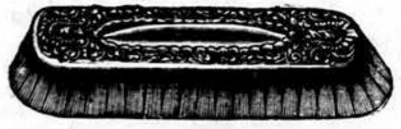
FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

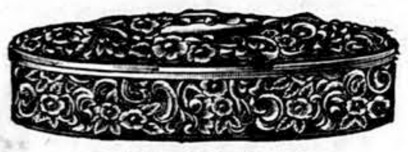
This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed Tins of Chemists, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.

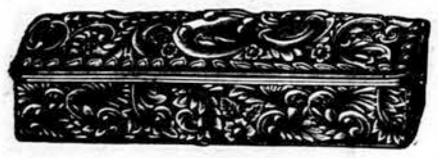
WHOLESALE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

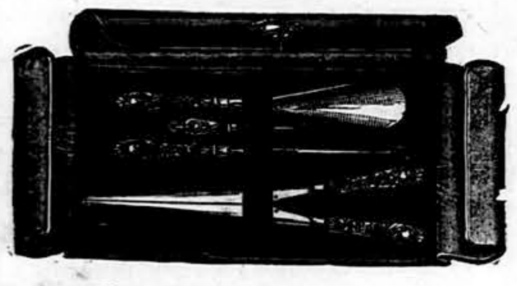
LATEST NOVELTIES.

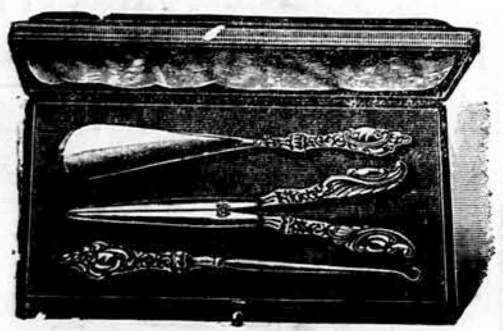
ENGLISH MADE SILVER WARE.

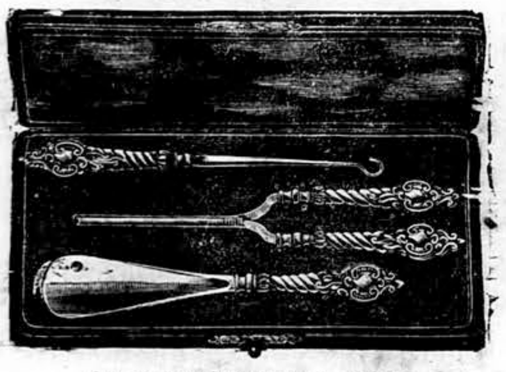

Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.

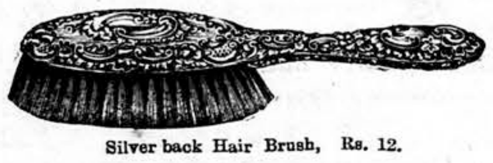

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.

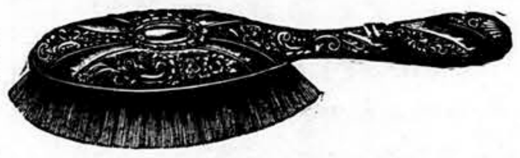

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.

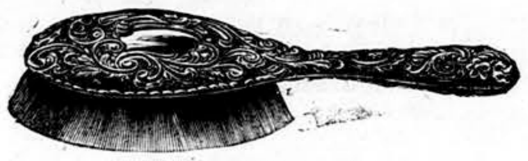

Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.

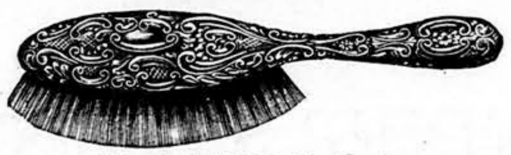

Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.

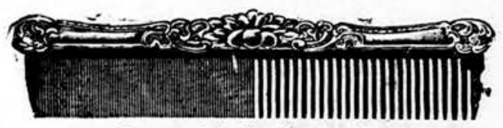

Curling tongs, Buttonhook, Rs. 23.

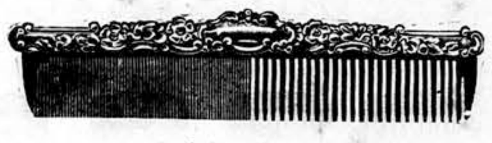

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

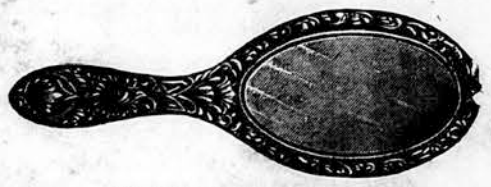

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

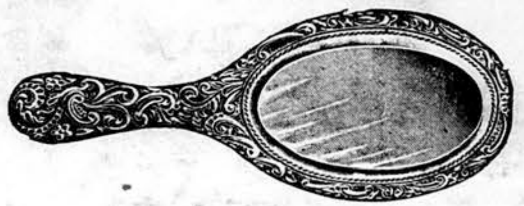

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

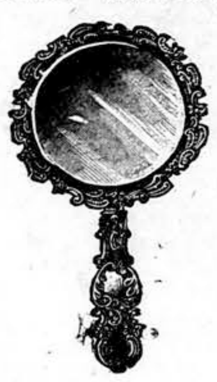

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

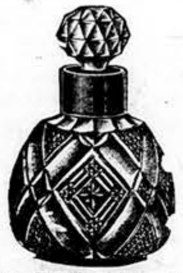

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

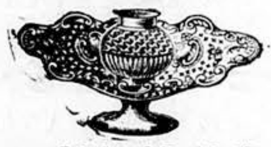

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.

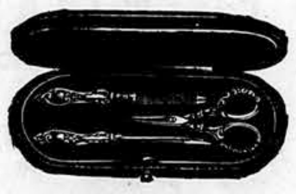

Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

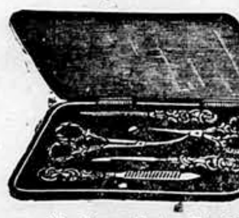

Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

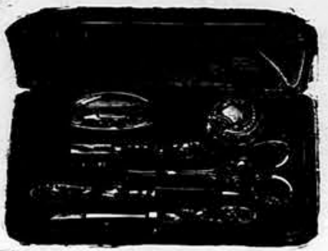

Silver and Plush Back Mirror
Rs. 24.

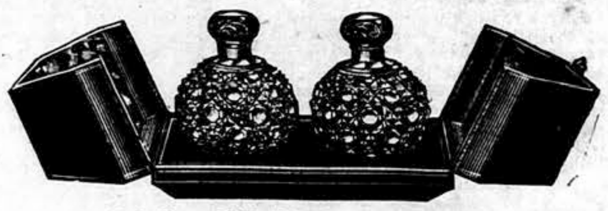

Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 15.

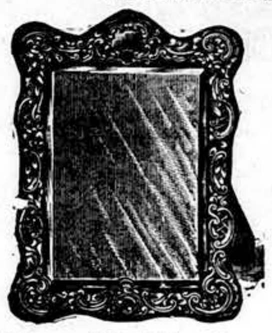

Ink Stand Rs. 75.

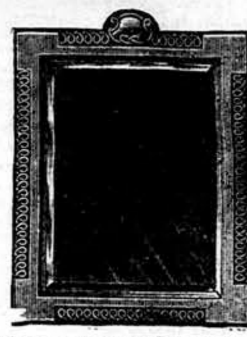

Manicure Set, Rs. 21

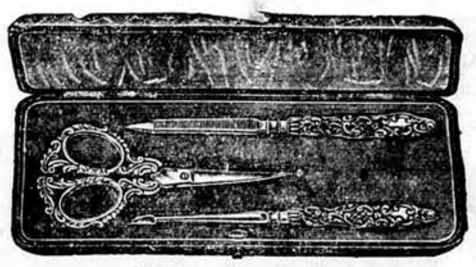

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

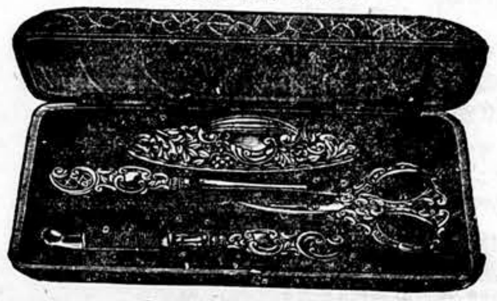

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.

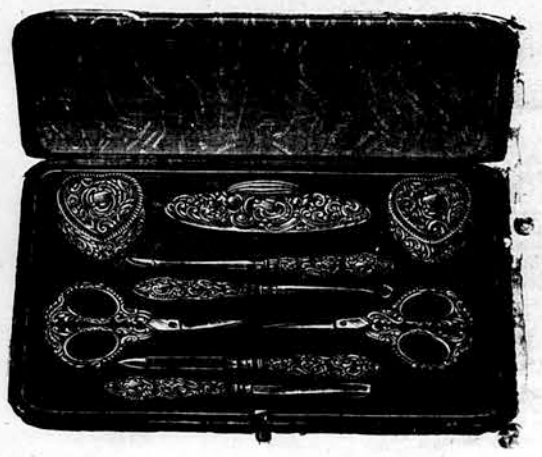

Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.


Silver and Plush Photo Frame
Rs. 25


Silver and Plush Photo Frame.
Rs. 25.


Manicure Set, Rs. 21.


Manicure Set, Rs. 33.


Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80.

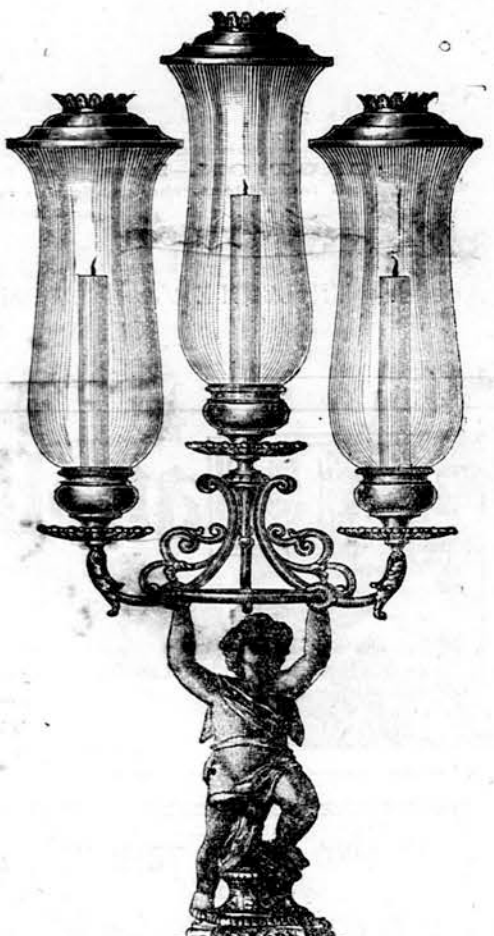
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR'S

NEW CATALOGUE

JUST COMPLETED AND ISSUED
POST FREE TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYERS ON APPLICATION



THE
NEW CATALOGUE
IS FILLED WITH A NUMBER OF
NEW TABLE LAMPS,
NEW HANGING LAMPS,
NEW TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS,
NEW HALL LAMPS,
NEW WALL BRACKETS, ETC. ETC.,
OF THE LATEST STYLE
AND
SUPERB FINISH.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

CHANDELIERS, WALL BRACKETS,
AND TABLE LAMPS ALSO KEPT IN STOCK.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD 69,
BOMBAY.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India

---

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.

FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.